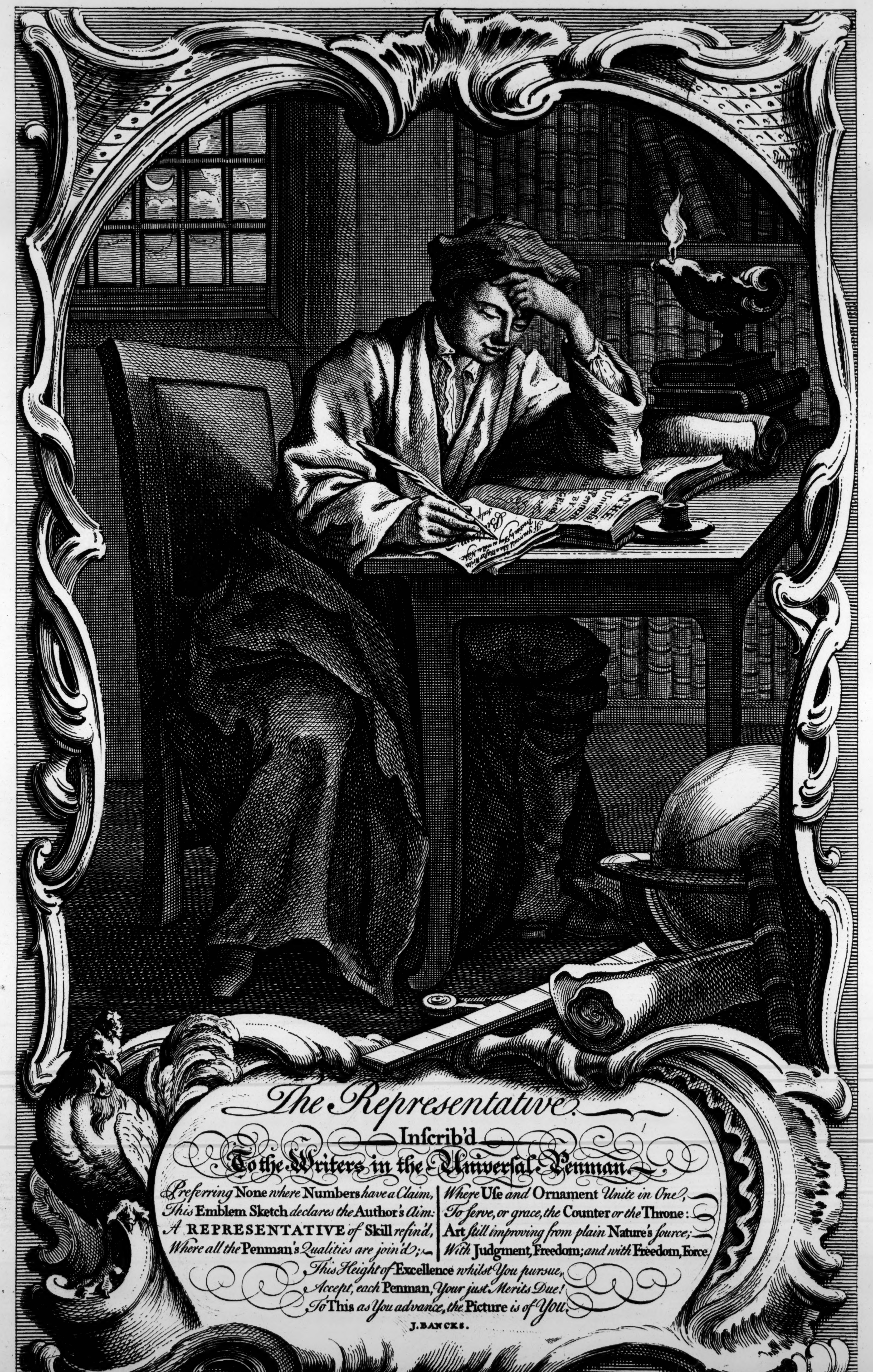


The Representative.

Inſcrib'd

To the Writers in the Univerſal Penman.

Preferring None *where* Numbers *have a Claim,*
This Emblem Sketch *declares the* Author's *Aim:*
A REPRESENTATIVE *of* Skill *refin'd,*
Where all the Penman's *Qualities are join'd*;

Where Uſe *and* Ornament *Unite in One;*
To ſerve, or grace, the Counter *or the* Throne:
Art *ſtill improving from plain* Nature's *ſource;*
With Judgment, Freedom; *and with* Freedom, Force.

This Height of Excellence *whilst You purſue,*
Accept, each Penman, *Your just Merits Due!*
To This *as You advance, the* Picture *is of You.*

J. BANCKS.

H. Gravelot inv.^{t} & del. London Printed for and Sold by Robt Sayer Map and Printſeller at the Golden Buck near Serjeants Inn Fleet Street.

x 1457. m. 3.

THE
Universal Penman,

Engrav'd

By GEORGE BICKHAM.

DELECTANDO · MONEMUS :..

London

Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller, at No. 53 in
Fleet Street.

THE
Univerſal Penman;
Or, the
Art of Writing

Made Useful
To the Gentleman and Scholar, as well
As the Man of Busineſs.

Exemplified

In all the useful, and ornamental Branches of Modern Penmanſhip; with some neceſsary Obſervations on the Excellency of the Pen, and a large Number of select Sentences in Proſe and Verse; various Forms of Busineſs, relating to Merchandize and Trade; Letters on several Occaſions; accurate Specimens of the Oriental Languages, and Alphabets in all the Hands now practis'd.

Written,

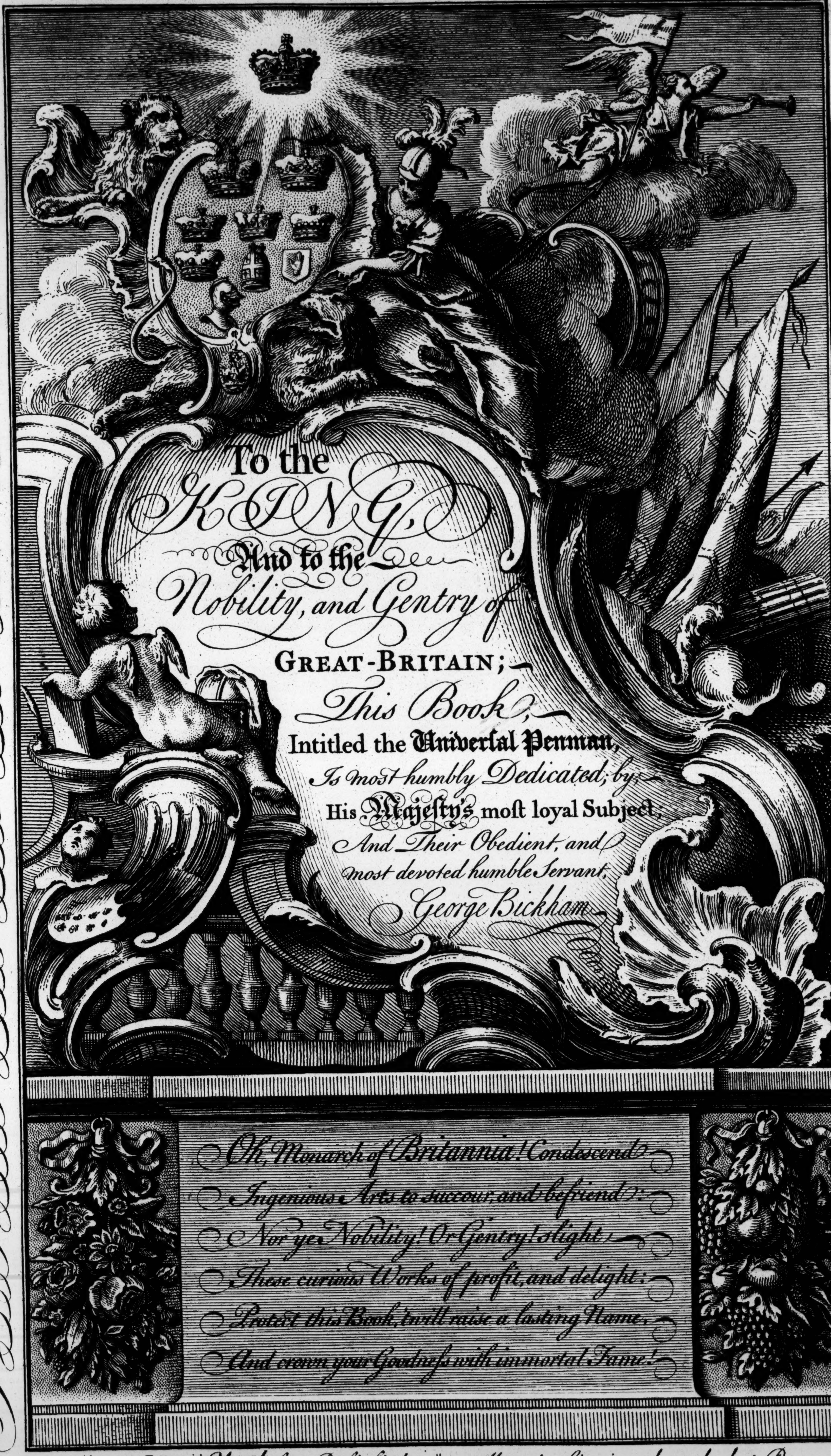
With the friendly Aſsistance of several of the moſt Eminent Masters,

And Engrav'd, by Geo. Bickham.

The Whole Embelish'd with beautiful Decorations for the Amusement of the Curious.

LONDON:
Printed for Robert Sayer, Map & Printseller, at Nº 53 in Fleet Street.

14 MAR 58



To the
KING,
And to the
Nobility, and Gentry of
GREAT-BRITAIN;
This Book,
Intitled the **Univerſal Penman**,
Is most humbly Dedicated; by,
His **Majeſty's** moſt loyal Subject;
And Their Obedient, and
most devoted humble Servant,
George Bickham

Oh, Monarch of Britannia! Condescend
Ingenious Arts to succour, and befriend:
Nor ye Nobility! Or Gentry! slight
These curious Works of profit, and delight:
Protect this Book, twill raise a lasting Name,
And crown your Goodneſs with immortal Fame!

May all our Britiſh Youth ſome Profit find,
By these Amuſements, to improve their Mind!

May ev'ry Line, in each resplendent Page,
Instruct, and Entertain their growing Age!

G. Bickham Sculp.

14 MAR 58

To my much Honoured, and very worthy Subſcribers.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

Tho' it must be Acknowledged that there is already extant a large Variety of Copy-Books, and ſeveral of them executed by very Able and Accurate Penmen; Yet, I think, I may venture to aſsert without Vanity, that None of them are ſo Copious, ſo Universally Uſeful, or Adorn'd, in ſo fine & beautiful a Manner, as the following Compoſition.

This being the Last Eſsay, in all probability, that I shall make of so extensive a Nature; I shall use my utmost Art and Induſtry to make it the best, and most complete: And I presume No One will doubt of my Veracity in this particular, that conſiders the Terms of my Proposal, and that my Encouragement wholly depends on the Merit of the Performance.

As therefore 'tis my own Interest to Study to excel, I doubt not but you will continue, as you have begun, to support ſo expenſive an Undertaking, and permit me to usher it into the World, under Your Patronage and Protection: And if I am but so happy as to succeed in ſo laborious an Attempt, and answer the Expectations of my Friends, I shall deſpiſe the idle Cavils of a few envious Criticks, who are ever ready to cenſure what they never can be able to amend.

That you may All long continue to promote and encourage This, and every other Uſeful Art, in which the Interest and Glory of your Country is any ways concern'd, and become Shining Examples of Virtue and good Manners, is the Sincere Wish of

Gentlemen and Ladies,

Your most Obedient, and
most Obliged, humble Serv.

Auguſt 1733.

G: Bickham.

BRITISH MUSEUM
14 MAR 58

A Poem,
On the Univerſal Penman.
By M^r. John Bancks.

Whether the Memphian Priests, or Hebrew Sage,
First painted Language on the leaſy Page;
The vast Invention doubtleſs came from Heav'n,
And with it half Humanity was giv'n.
Hail happy Art! to Science near ally'd,
The Scholar's Treas'ry, and the Merchant's Guide:
Learning, thro' thee, descends to distant Times,
And Commerce travels o'er remotest Climes:
Thou chain'st Events which Ages widely part,
Convey'st the Lover's Wish, reliev'st the lab'ring Heart.
But Use alone was what they first pursu'd;
The Characters were few; their Figures rude.
Succeeding Masters heighten'd up th' Intent;
Gave the free Stroke, and added Ornament.
Last roſe th' Engraver's imitating Skill,
That trac'd them off, and multiply'd at will.
Both Arts in Britain now unrivall'd dwell;
Still the last excellent, we ever most excel.
Hail happy Artists! for each other born,
Whose Works, united, mutually adorn.
Till Bickham's Age ſuch Penmen had not been;
Till theirs, like his no Hand was ever seen.
With Rules ſo just, Examples ſo refin'd,
So aptly choſe, and various in their kind,
They leave no Room to emulate their Art;
For ſure, a Plan thus finish'd in each Part,
No future Age shall give, no former gave;
What They alone could write, He only could engrave.

Bickham

Sculpſit.

N°. 1.

14 MAR 58

To the
Writers of the Universal Penman

Gentlemen

As every Art is more or leſs Valuable in proportion to its extenſive Uſefulneſs, so the Art of Writing claims our highest Eſteem, it being One of the greatest Bleſsings Man can Enjoy: Every Attempt therefore to improve and bring it nearer to Perfection, as 'tis a publick Good, is doubtleſs intitled to a publick Encouragement.

And, as I have been favour'd with your friendly Aſsistance in Compleating my Universal Penman, I question not but it will meet with the deſir'd Succeſs; and anſwer in every particular the Expectations of the Curious.

The whole having met with the Approbation of the best Judges, I take this Opportunity to pay You my grateful Acknowledgments for Aſsisting me therein; and ſhall always Eſteem it as a particular Favour conferr'd on

Gentlemen

Your most Obliged
humble Servant,

G. Bickham

London
12 August 1741.

14 MAR 58

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14 MAR 58

THE Universal Penman.

INTRODUCTION.

The Use of the Pen is of so great Importance to Mankind in general, and ſo indispensably neceſsary for the Man of Buſineſs, that I think it needleſs to make any Apology for the Publication of this Work.

However, ſince ſomething may be expected, by way of Preface, to a Book so Useful and Entertaining; I shall take the Liberty to transcribe ye Thoughts of a very ingenious Author on this Occaſion; which I imagine will not only be instructive, but also very applicable to my present Undertaking.

WRITING is the first Step, and Eſsential in furnishing out the Man of Buſineſs. And this Qualification is more excellent, as 'tis more useful in Buſineſs, and beautiful to the Eye, & may not improperly be conſider'd in two Respects, as it proceeds from the Eye and the Hand; From the one, we have Size and Proportion; From the other, Boldneſs and Freedom. For as the Exactneſs of the Eye fixes the Heights and Distances; so the Motion of the Joints, and Poſition of the Hand, determine the black and fine Strokes, and give the ſame Inclination and Likeneſs in the Standing & Turn of the Letters.

But, in Order to write well, there must be just Rules given, and much Practice to put 'em in Execution. Plain, Strong, and neat Writing, as it best anſwers the Design for Use and Beauty; ſo it has most obtain'd among Men of Buſineſs. A full, free, open Letter, struck at once, as it discovers more of Nature, ſo it gives a Masterly Beauty to the Writing; to which may be added ſuch ornamental

Turns

INTRODUCTION.

Turns of the Pen, as ſeem rather design'd to fill up Vacancies on the Paper, than ſtudiously compos'd to adorn the Piece. In Flourishing the Fancy would be ſo Luxuriant, was it not corrected by the Judgment, as almost to destroy the End of Writing; as Airs in Musick, when too often repeated, or too long or too variously performed, disorder the Harmony of a just Composure.

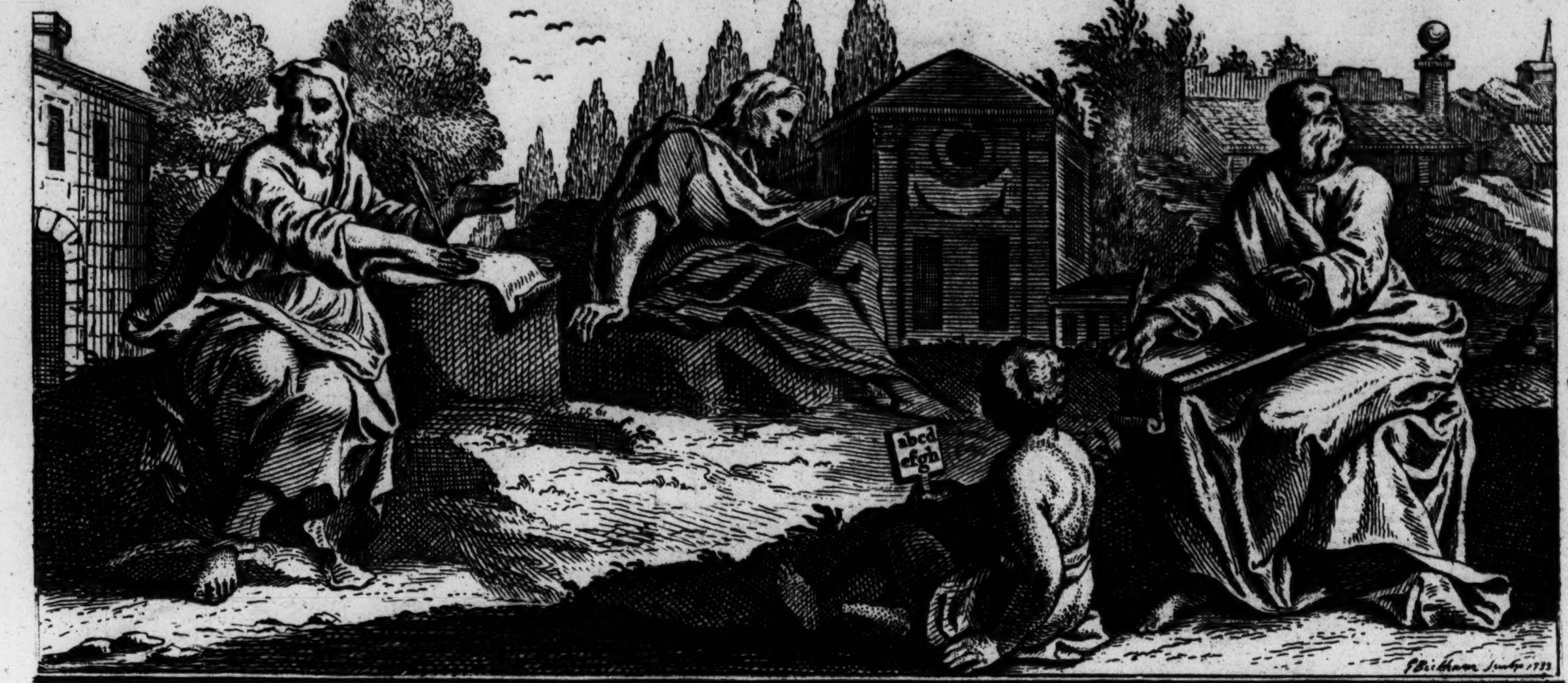
But, as above, if Uſefulneſs and Beauty are the Excellencies of Writing; that which will, with the greatest Facility, contribute to these, is the best Method of Teaching. Suppoſing, therefore, the Make and Proportion of the Letters and Joinings to be once well fixed and understood, and then if the Learner is us'd to copy the great Variety of Examples which are here produc'd, his Hand will grow confirm'd in an Aptitude and Readineſs, which will insensibly arrive at Perfection and Dispatch; and give in Writing, what we admire in fine Gentlemen; an Eaſineſs of Gesture, and disengag'd Air, which is imperceptibly caught from frequently conversing with the Polite and Well-bred.

DRAWING is another neceſsary Qualification, and therefore I have attempted to make the Decorations of this Work fit for the imitation of thoſe, whoſe Genius prompts them to the Study of that Art.

But as **Writing** is the most Useful Accomplishment of yͤ two, I have given a larger Number of Specimens for that purpoſe; Exhibited in Precepts Divine and Moral, with many Examples in Trade and Busineſs.

And as the **Whole** is compleated, through yͤ friendly Aſsistance of ſeveral Eminent Penmen, and Engrav'd with the greatest Care and Exactneſs; I make no doubt but it will meet with a favourable Reception from the Publick; & that I my Self shall be excus'd for attempting so Universal a Performance.

G. Bickham.



READING and WRITING.

By the Arts of Reading and Writing, we can ſit at Home and acquaint our ſelves with what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, & find what our Fathers did long ago in the first Ages of Mankind.

The Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the past Ages of Men and ſets them at once upon the Stage; and brings all the Nations from afar, and gives them, as it were, a general Interview; so that the most distant Ages of Mankind may converse together, and grow into Acquaintance.

'Tis to the Pen and Preſs we Mortals owe || All we believe, and almoſt all we know.

Among all the Inventions of Mankind none is more Admirable, neceſsary, uſeful or convenient than Writing, by which a Man is enabled to delineate his very Conceptions, communicate his Mind without Speaking, and correspond with his Friend at ten thousand Miles distance, and all by the Contrivance of twenty ſix Letters. Vizt. Aabc, &c.

To
Mr. Geo. Bickham.

Sir,

If any thing could excite me to think well of my own Judgement in the Art of Penmanship, it would be your desiring me to Aſsiſt you in the Writing some part of yo.r New Copy Book.

As your Deſign is both Laudable & Uſeful, I willingly embraced the Opportunity of serving You, and have therefore Sent you a Page on the Art of Writing, & as you Approve of that I shall be ready to do you Farther Service

That a Work of this Nature hath been Long wanted admits of no Exception, and yo.r Abilities to execute it are too well known to need any Recommendation: What you have Engrav'd for my Late celebrated Master, Mr. Charles Snell, & ſeveral other eminent Penmen are ſufficient Testimonies.

Nothing, in my Opinion, can be more Advantageous to the Publick than the Work you are at present engaged in, and that your Labours may meet with Encouragement equal to your Merit is the Hearty Deſire of

Sir,
Your very humble Servt.
J. Champion

London
August 8th, 1733.

On the Art of Writing.

Hail mistick Art! which Men like Angels taught,
To speak to Eyes, and paint unbody'd Thought!
Tho' Deaf, and Dumb; blest Skill, reliev'd by Thee,
We make one Senſe perform the Task of Three.
We ſee, we hear, we touch the Head and Heart;
And take, or give, what each but yields in part.
With the hard Laws of Distance we dispence,
And without Sound, apart, commune in Senſe;
View, tho' confin'd; nay, rule this Earthly Ball,
And travel o'er the wide expanded All.
Dead Letters, thus with Living Notions fraught,
Prove to the Soul the Telescopes of Thought;
To Mortal Life a deathleſs Witneſs give;
And bid all Deeds and Titles last, and live.
In scanty Life, Eternity we taste;
View the First Ages, and inform the Last.
Arts, Hist'ry, Laws, we purchaſe with a Look,
And keep, like Fate, all Nature in a Book.

Joſephus Champion Scripſit.

Animum
page

EDUCATION.

A human Soul without Education is like Marble in the Quarry, which shews none of its inherent Beauties till the skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours; and discovers the ornamental Clouds that runs thro' the body of it. Education draws out to View every latent Virtue wch without such Helps would never be able to make their Appearance.

We rise above one another in ye Eſteem of ye World by different degrees of Perfection, proportion'd to the Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.

The care of Education is a work of ye highest Moment, as all ye Advantages or Miscarriges of a Man's Life, are in a great Measure dependent on it. 'Tis ye Duty therefore of Parents to infuse into ye untainted Youth early notices of Justice & Honour, that so ye poſsible Advantages of good Parts, may not take an Evil turn, or be perverted to base & unworthy purpoſes.

William Leekey ſcrip.

N° III.

Education.

Children, like tender Oziers, take the Bow,
And as they first are faſhion'd always grow:
For what we learn in Youth, to that alone
In Age we are by second Nature prone.

All Youth, set right at first, with Eaſe go on,
And each new taſk is with new pleasure done;
But if neglected till they grow in Years,
And each fond Mother, her dear Darling spares,
Error becomes habitual, and you'll find,
'Tis then hard Labour to reform the Mind.

Youth like the ſoften'd Wax with eaſe will take
Thoſe Images that first Impreſsions make
If thoſe are fair their Lives will all be bright
If foul they'll cloud it all with Shades of night.

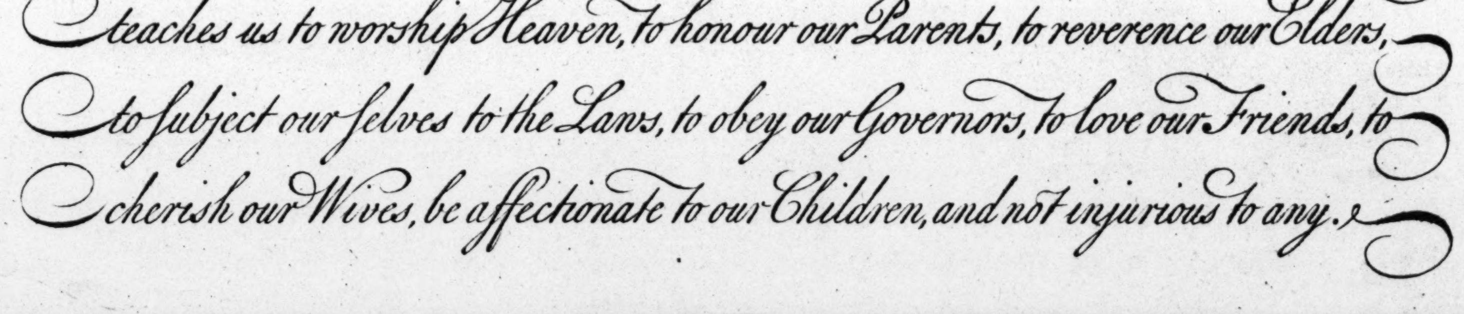
Willington Clark ſcrip^{t}:

Education

'Tis Education alone that can mend Nature, & improve the Talents of that great Benefactreſs. Has she given us a competent Share of Senſe and Reason? Education carries up our Senſe to Wisdom, and our Reason to Judgment. Ab

Education is yᵉ Learned Alchymist that purges away our Droſs & ſublimes our Diſpoſitions: That reads us Lectures of Use upon every turning and winding of our Actions; informs us in our general and particular Duties; teaches us to worship Heaven, to honour our Parents, to reverence our Elders, to ſubject our ſelves to the Laws, to obey our Governors, to love our Friends, to cherish our Wives, be affectionate to our Children, and not injurious to any.

Education ſtrikes in with Philosophy in many leſsons; teaches us not to be over-joy'd in Proſperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity; not to be diſsolute in our Pleasures, nor in our Anger to be transported to a Fury that is Brutal. Wxyz



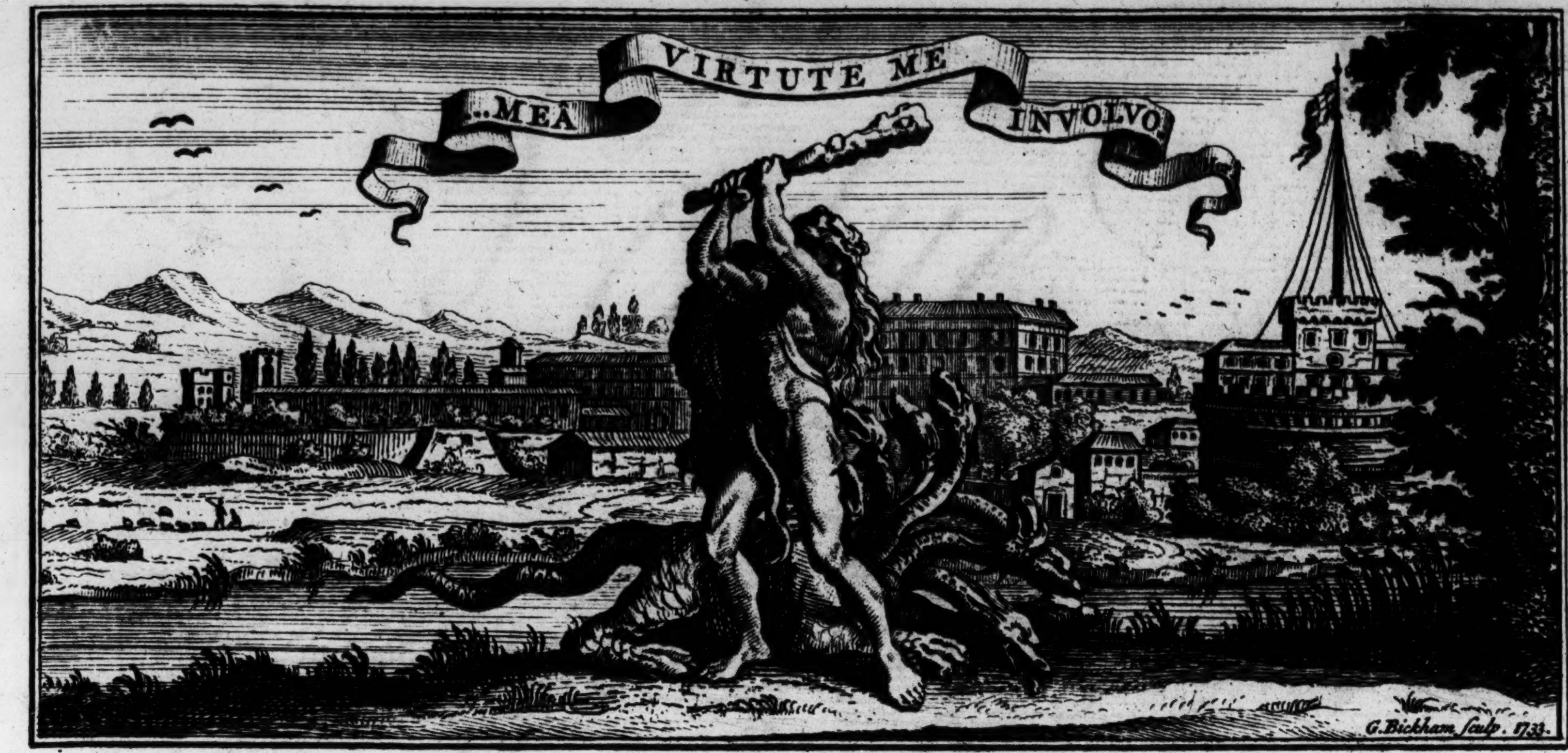
Command of Hand.

Sure in its Flight, tho' swift as Angels Wings;
The Pen commands; & the bold Figure springs:
While the slow Pencil's discontinu'd Pace,
Repeats the Stroke; but cannot reach the Grace.

How justly Bold, when in some Master's Hand,
The Pen at once joins Freedom with Command!
With Softneſs strong, with Ornaments not vain;
Loose with Proportion, and with Neatneſs plain;
Not swell'd, yet full, compleat in ev'ry Part;
And Artful most; when not affecting Art.

O'er Virgin-Paper when the Hand we trace,
How new, how Free, how perfect ev'ry Grace!
So smooth, so fine, the nimble ſtrokes we view,
Like Trips of Fairies o'er the Morning-Dew.

J. Champion Scrip.



VIRTUE.

As Virtue in general is of an amiable and lovely Nature, there are some particular kinds of it which are more so than others, and theſe are such as dispoſe us to do good to Mankind. Temperance and Abstinence, Faith & Devotion, are in themſelves perhaps as laudable as any other Virtues, but thoſe wch make a Man popular & belov'd, are Justice, Charity, Munificence, and in short, all ye good qualities y^{t} render us beneficial to each other.

The two great ornaments of Virtue, which shew her in the moſt advantagious View, and make her altogether lovely, are Chearfulneſs and Good Nature. Theſe generally go together, as a Man cannot be agreeable to others who is not easy within himſelf. Theſe are both very requiſite in a virtuous mind, to keep out Melancholy from the many serious Thoughts it is ingaged in, and to hinder it's natural hatred of Vice from sow'ring into Severity and Cenſoriousneſs.

W: Clark scrip^{t}.

Nº. IV.

Virtue.

With glittering Beams & native Glory bright,
Virtue, nor Darkneſs dreads, nor covets Light;
But from her ſettled Orb looks calmly down,
On Life or Death, a Prison or a Crown.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind;
Virtue's our Safeguard, & our guiding Star,
That ſtirs up Reason, when our Senſes err.

True Sons of Virtue, mean Repulse disdain,
Nor does their ſhining Honour ever stain;
Their glorious Minds are so ſecurely great,
They neither ſwell, nor sink at turns of Fate.

Wm Leekey Scrip.^{t}

Virtue

Virtue's the Friend of Life, the Soul of Health;
The poor man's Comfort, & the rich man's Wealth.

Virtue & Friendship above all things
purchase to men Love and Good-will.

Virtue has Secret Charms which all Men love,
And those that do not choose her, yet approve.

Virtue and Arts are attained by
frequent Practice & Perseverance.

By Virtuous Use thy Life and Manners frame,
Manly and Simply pure, and free from Blame.

J. Champion Scrip^{t}
1733.

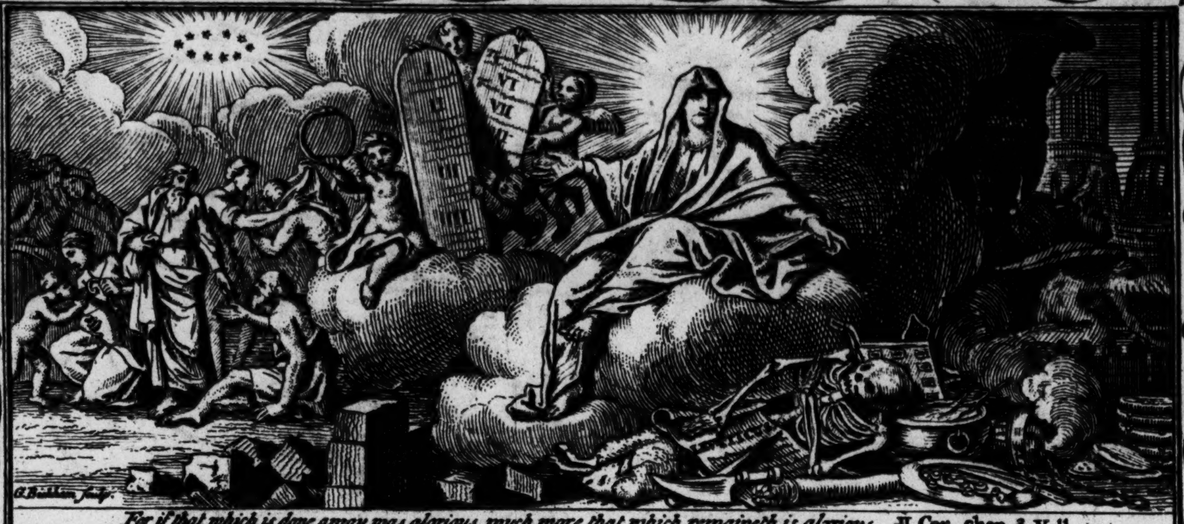
ADVICE.

Learn to contemn all praiſe betimes;
For flattery's the nurſe of Crimes.

Seek you to train your fav'rite Boy?
Each Caution, ev'ry Care employ;
And ere you venture to confide,
Let his Preceptor's heart be try'd;
Weigh well his manners, life, & Scope,
On theſe depends thy future hope.

With early Virtue plant thy breaſt,
The specious Arts of Vice deteſt.

W. Clark ſcrip^{t}.


G. Bickham sculp.

For if that which is done away was glorious, much more that which remaineth is glorious. II. Cor. chap. 3. v. 11.

RELIGION.

Moral Virtues themselves without Religion are but cold, lifeleſs & insipid: 'Tis that which opens the Mind to great Conceptions, fills it with the most sublime Ideas, and warms the Soul more than ſenſual Pleasures.

Glory of God, Man's Good, are the fix'd Poles,
On which the Sphere of true Religion rolls.

Religion better qualifies all ſorts of Men, and makes them in publick Affairs the more serviceable; Governors apter to rule w.th Conscience, and Inferiors for Conscience ſake more willing to obey.

W. CLARK SCRIPSIT.

Religion.

Hail! gentle PIETY! unmingled joy!
Whose fulneſs Satisfies, but ne'er can cloy!
Spread thy soft Wings o'er my devoted breast,
And ſettle there an everlasting Gueſt.

Let homage be to pure Religion paid,
Seek her Protection, and implore her Aid;
That ſhe may keep thy Soul from harm secure,
And turn thy Footsteps from the Harlot's door.
Who with curs'd Charms lures the unwary in,
And ſooths with Flattery their ſouls to Sin.

Religion prompts us to a Future State;
The last appeal from Fortune & from Fate:
Where God's all-righteous way will be declar'd,
The bad meet Punishment, the good Reward.

Joſeph Champion Scripſit.

Religion

The commands of Heaven, in the observance of which Religion principally consists, are very plain & obvious to the meanest Understanding; and are nothing elſe but Exhortations to Love, and directions for social Happineſs.

Great is the steadineſs of Soul and Thought,
By Reason bred, and by Religion taught:
Which like a Rock amidst yͤ stormy Waves,
Unmov'd remains, and all Afflictions braves.

Divine worship is that which distinguishes us from the Brutal part of the creation, more than that ray of the Divinity our reason it self: For they frequently discover some Affinity to the one, but in no one Action whatsoever betray the least Resemblance to the other.

B: Whilton Scripsit

THE HOLY BIBLE.
PONITE HÆC VERBA IN CORDIBUS VESTRIS
Deut. Chap. XI. V. 18

1734.

Wiſdom, and Beauty.

There is nothing which gives one so pleasing a Proſpect of human Nature, as the Contemplation of Wisdom and Beauty: The latter is peculiar to that Sex which is therefore called Fair, & when both meet in the same Person the Character is lovely and desirable.

Beauty, like Ice, our Footing does betray:
Who can tread ſure on the ſmooth ſlipp'ry Way?
Pleas'd with the Paſsage we ſlide ſwiftly on,
And ſee the Dangers which we cannot ſhun.

Wisdom is glorious and never fadeth away, yet she is easily seen of them that love her, and found of such as seek her: For she goeth about ſeeking such as are worthy of her, sheweth her ſelf favourably unto them in the Way, and meeteth them in every Thought.

W. Leekey ſcrip^{t}

THEODORICK,

KING of the GOTHS, &c.

TO

BOETIUS.

You have so well improv'd your Self Abroad in the Athenian Schools, & so familiariz'd the Roman Student with the Grecian Tutors, that their Learning is, by your Means, become Naturaliz'd at Rome: whatever the Athenians had Monopoliz'd you have made Common to the Romans, who are beholden to your laborious Translations, that they can now Read the Musick of Pythagoras, the Astronomy of Ptolemy, the Arithmetick of Nicomachus, the Geometry of Euclid, the Divinity of Plato, the Logick of Aristotle, and the Mechanicks of Archimedes in the Latin Tongue: All which you have adorn'd with so much beauty of Language, & illustrated with so great propriety of Expreſsion, that even the Original Authors, did they equally Understand both Idioms, would prefer your Work to their own.

George Bickham, Fecit. 1734.

N.º VI.

Learning

How pleasant, and how sweet it is, to see
Riches and Grandeur mixt with Decency!
But much more Sweet, thy lab'ring Steps to guide
To Vertue's heights, with Wisdom well supply'd,
And all the Magazines of Learning fortify'd.

A little Learning is a dangerous Thing,
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian Spring.
There ſhallow Draughts intoxicate yͤ Brain,
And drinking largely ſobers us again.

Fir'd with the Charms fair Science does impart,
In fearleſs Youth we tempt the Heights of Art.
While from the bounded Level of our Mind,
Short Views we take, nor see the Lengths behind.
But more advanc'd behold with strange Surprize,
New, diſtant Scenes of endleſs Science riſe.

Willington Clark, ſcrip.

G. Bickham sculp.

LEARNING.

The Design of Learning, is either to render a Man an agreeable Companion to himſelf, and teach him to support Solitude with Pleasure; or, if he is not born to an Estate, to supply that Defect, and furnish him with the Means of getting one.

Look cautious round, your Genius nicely know,
And mark how far its utmost Stretch will go.

Nobility, Riches, State, and Supremacy can procure us a customary Respect, & make us the Idols of an unthinking Croud; but Knowledge and Learning alone recommend us to the Love of thoſe in a superior Claſs, who admire more the Merits of our Understanding, than the Advantages of our Birth & Fortune.

Samuel Vaux ſcript.

Learning.

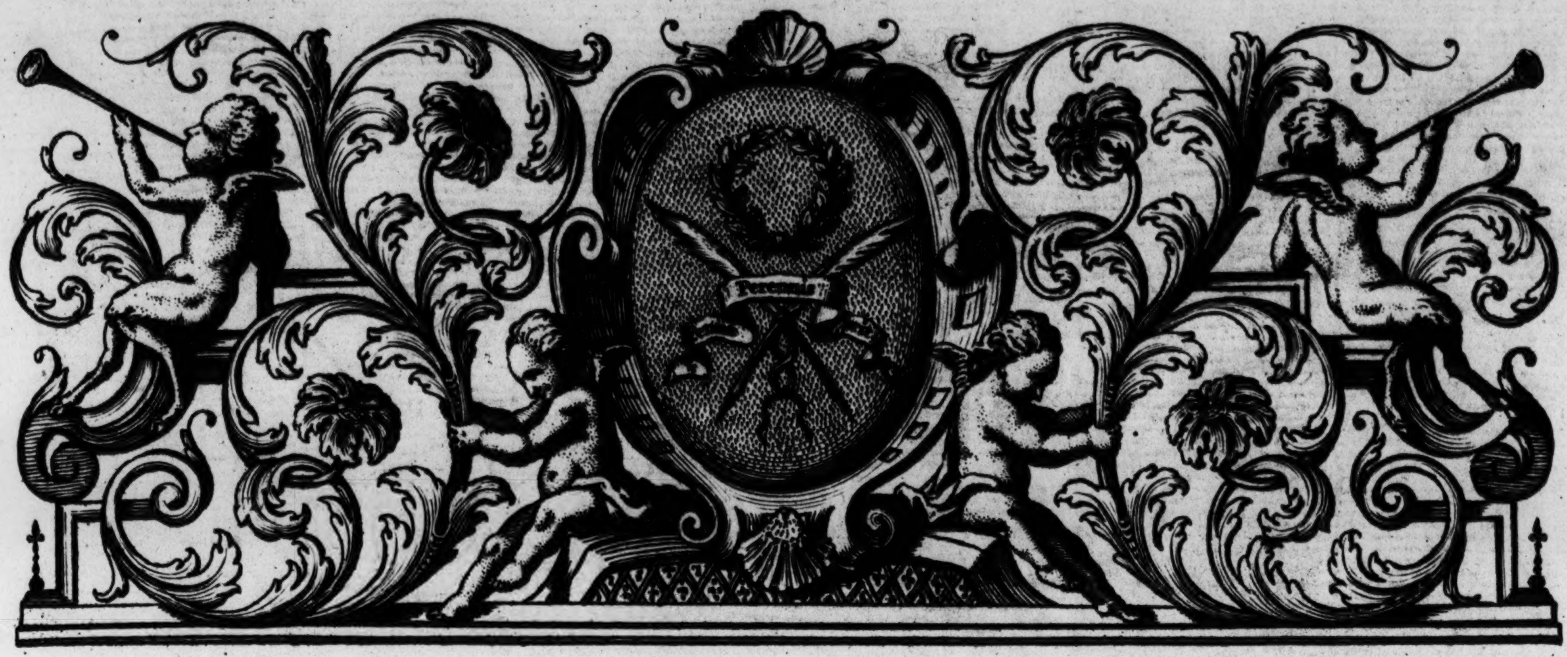
Aristippus, being asked wherein the Learned differed from the Unlearned, said, Send them Naked to Strangers, and you shall see. am

Aurelius uſed to say, he would not part with the little he had learned for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Glory from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

Learning is Silver in the Hands of Common People, Gold in thoſe of Noble Deſcent, but Diamonds in the Hands of Princes. aam

VIVITUR INGENIO,
CÆTERA MORTIS
ERUNT.

Willm Leekey,
Scripsit.



THE Penmans Advice

To Young Gentlemen.

Ye British Youths, our Age's Hope & Care,
You whom the next may polish, or impair;
Learn by the Pen those Talents to insure,
That fix ev'n Fortune, & from Want secure;
You with a dash in time may drain a Mine;
And deal the Fate of Empires in a Line;
For Ease and Wealth, for Honour & Delight,
Your Hand's yo.r Warrant, if you well can Write.
"True ease in Writing comes from Art, not Chance;
"As those move easieſt, who have learn'd to Dance.

To Young Ladies.

Ye springing Fair, whom gentle Minds incline,
To all that's curious, innocent, and fine!
With Admiration in your Works are read,
The various Textures of the twining Thread.
Then let the Fingers, whose unrivall'd Skill,
Exalts the Needle, grace the Noble Quill.
An artleſs Scrawl y.e blushing Scribler shames;
All shou'd be Fair that Beauteous Woman frames.
Strive to excell, with Ease the Pen will move;
And pretty Lines add Charms to infant Love.

Samuel Vaux ſcrip.

1734.

No. VII.

G. Bickham ſculp.

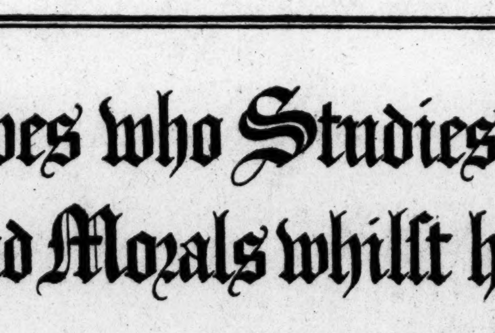
Study.

Ariſtotle ſays, that to become an able Man in any profeſsion, three things are neceſsary; that is to say, Nature, Study, and Practice.

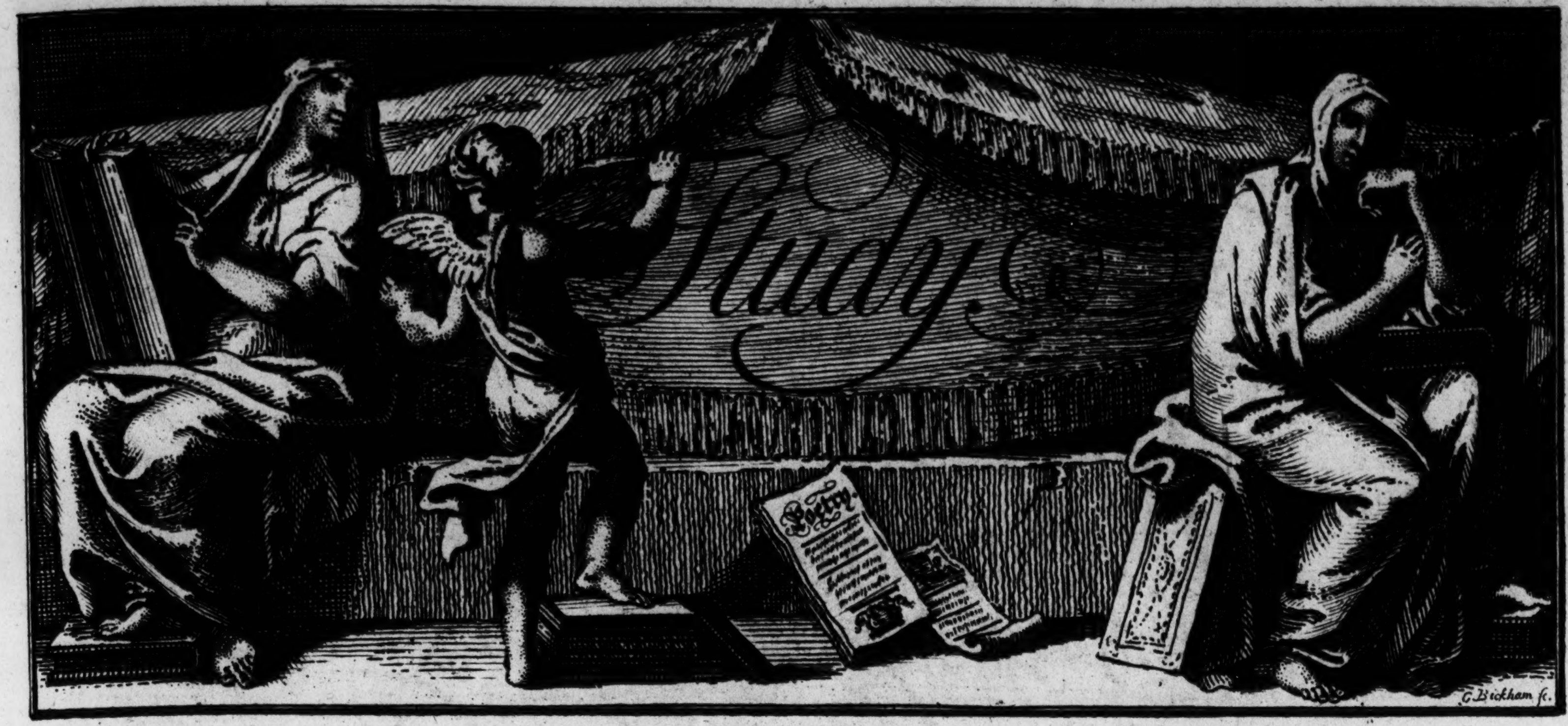
He moſt improves who Studies with Delight,
And learns ſound Morals whilſt he learns to write.

Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice, and principal Concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the Oracles of Heaven, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie. June 2.

W. Clark



ſcripſit.



The whole Univerſe is your Library: Authors, Converſation, & Remarks upon them, are your best Tutors.

There is not a wider Difference betwixt Man and Beast than betwixt Man and Man: And to what is this Difference owing, but to the Diſtinguiſht Improvements of the Mind by Study and Meditation? without these Helps, no Distinction of Faculties will render us Conspicuous. 1734

Study to be Eminent. Mediocrity is below a brave Soul: Eminency in Knowledge conjunct with equal Goodneſs will be to you of all others the moſt commendable Distinction. May. 16.

B. Whilton ſcrip^{t}.

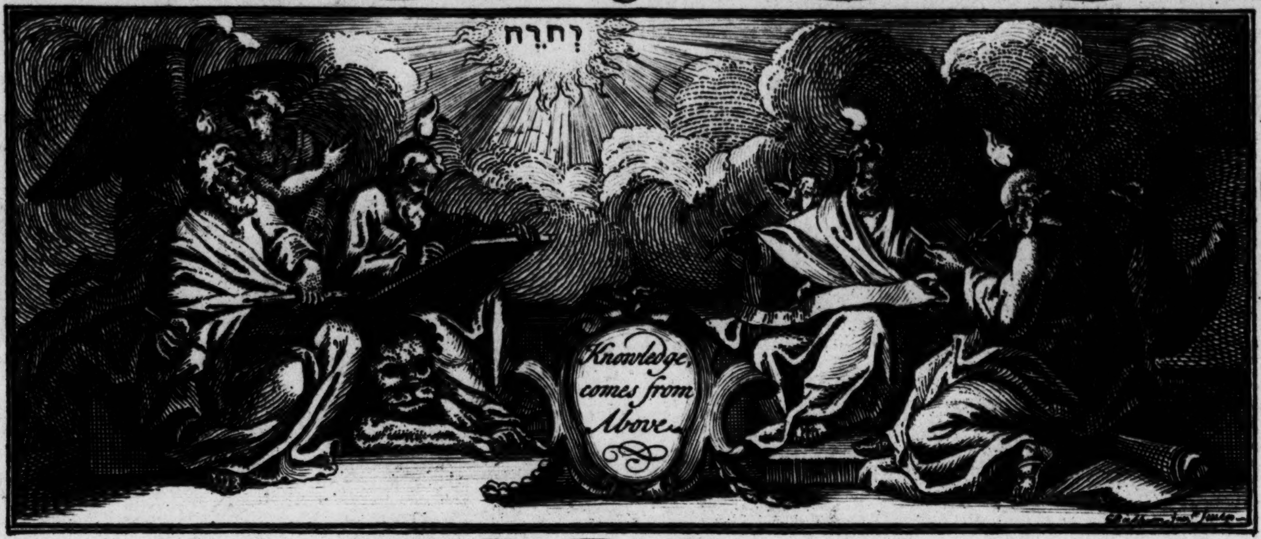
Knowledge

Knowledge, softened with Complacency and good-Breeding, will make a Man equally belov'd and admired; but being join'd with a severe and moroſe Temper, it makes a Man rather fear'd than respected.

From Art and Science true Contentment flow;
For tis a Godlike Attribute to know.

Knowledge is that which next to Virtue truely and eſsentially raises one Man above another; it finishes one half of the human Soul; it makes Beings pleasant to us; it fills the Mind with entertaining Views, & administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications; it gives ease to Solitude, & a gracefulneſs to Retirement; it fills a Publick Station with Suitable Abilities, & adds a Luster to those who are in poſseſsion of them.

William Brooks ſcrip.



KNOWLEDGE.

In Nature's Search we to the Cause advance;
But Knowledge must inform our Ignorance:
To judge of Arts we must their Objects know,
And from the Current to the Spring we go.

Merit should be for ever plac'd
In Knowledge, Judgment, Wit, & Taste;
For these, 'tis own'd, without dispute,
Alone diſtinguish Man from Brute.

Knowledge, by Time, advances slow and wise,
Turns ev'ry where its deep-discerning Eyes;
Sees What befel, and What may yet befal;
Concludes from Both, & best provides for All.

Nº. VIII. E. Auſtin ſcripſit.
1734.

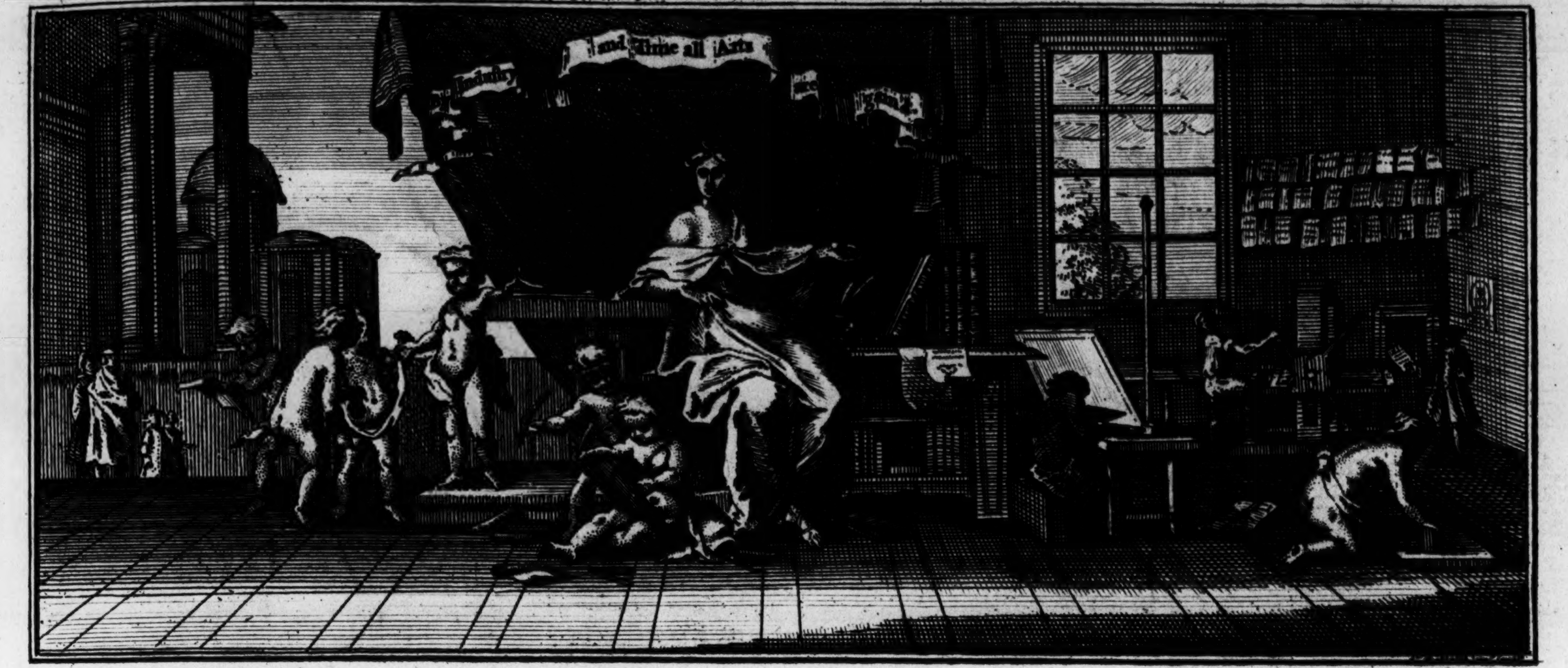
Industry

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Men, and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts.
Such as court Fame must not their ſenses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

Obſerve the Ant, for She instructs the Man
And Preaches Labour, gath'ring all She can,
Then brings it to increase her Heap at home
Against the Winter, wch She knows will come;
And when y^{t} comes She creeps abroad no more,
But lies at home, and Feasts upon her Store.

Quickly lay hold on time, while in your Power;
Be careful well to Husband ev'ry Hour
Despair of Nothing which you wou'd attain,
Unweary'd Diligence your point will gain.

Samuel Vaux Scr.
1734.



Induſtry

So true to Induſtry, and so zealous for Employment have wiſe Men been in all Ages, that they have look'd upon Idleneſs and Inactivity as Crimes of a heinous Nature, and thoſe who have search'd into Human-Nature obſerve, that nothing so much shews the Nobleneſs of Soul, as y^t it's Felicity conſists in Action.

Industry is needful in every condition of Life; we cannot without it act in any State decently, or usefully either to the benefit or satisfaction of others, or to our own Advantage or Comfort; it is requiſit for procuring Ease Sweet and Satisfaction to the Mind, attended with a good Conſcience, sweetens our Enjoyments, and seaſons our Attainments, is a Guard to Innocence and a Bar to Temptations.

W. Clark

IN TENUI LABOR.

scripsit.

Idleneſs

If we look back into the Old World, we shall find that all its Vigour was owing to Exercise, Sprightlineſs, and Activity: Luxury & Idleneſs, first debilitated, & impair'd ye strength of Nature.

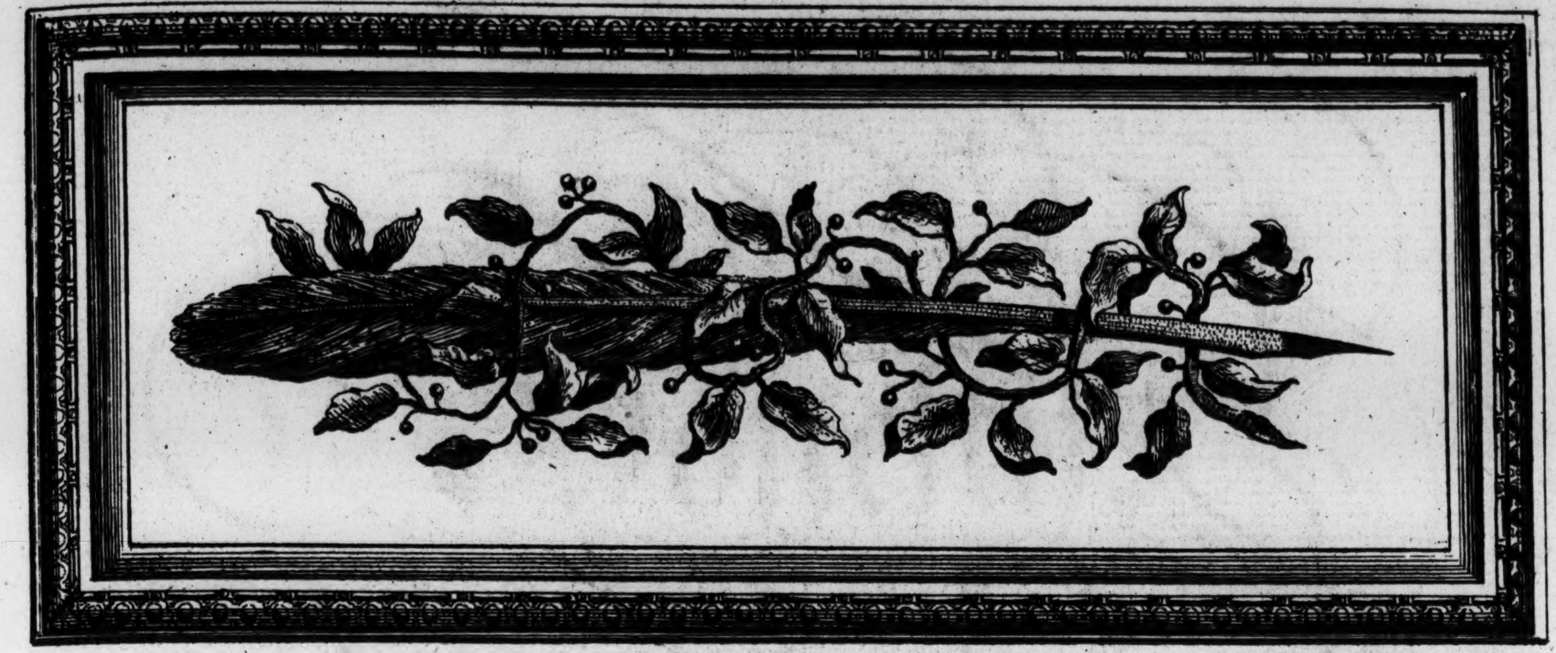
The firſt Phyſicians by Debauch were made,
Exceſs began and Sloth ſuſtains the Trade.
By Chace our Long-liv'd Fathers earnd their Food,
Toil ſtrung the Nerves and purify'd the Blood.

Action keeps the Soul in constant Health, but Idleneſs corrupts, and rusts the Mind; for a Man of great Abilities may by Negligence & Idleneſs become so mean & despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and a Burthen to himself.

Gabriel

Brooks

Scripſit.



THE
Writing Maſter's
INVITATION, *AND* INSTRUCTION.

Come Youths this Charming Sight behold!
With Lawrel Plum'd, a Pen of Gold!
If You would win this Glorious Prize,
Do as Your Master shall Advise;
Till You, from Learners, Masters grown,
Make both the Bays & Gold your Own.

Come Listen Youths, and I'll Display
To this Rare Art a Certain Way.
He that in Writing would Improve,
Must first with Writing fall in Love;
For True Love for True Pains will call,
And that's the Charm that Conquers All.

Three things bear mighty Sway with Men,
The Sword, the Scepter, and the PEN;
Who can the leaſt of theſe Command,
In the Firſt Rank of Fame will Stand.

Labor Omnia Vincit.

J. Champion delin. et scrip.

Nº IX.

G.B. ſculp.

Honeſty.

An Honest Mind, safely alone,
May travel thro' the burning Zone;
Or thro' the deepest Scythian Snows,
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes flows.

Honeſty, could it be diſcerned by our naked Eye, would, in the Opinion of Plato, win us to an Inexpreſſible Love of Wisdom.

Convince the World that you're devout, & true,
Be just in all you Say, and all you Do;
Whatever be your Birth, you're ſure to be
A Peer of the firſt Magnitude to Me.

J. Oldfield ſcripſit.

HONESTY.

An honest Man's Dealings are square and above-board; he discovers the Faults of what he would sell; restores the over-seen Gain of a false Reckoning; and esteems a Bribe venemous, tho' it comes gilded over with the Colour of Gratuity.

Short is the Date in which ill Acts prevail,
But Honeſty's a Rock can never fail.

The Cheeks of an honest Man are never stain'd with the Blushes of Recantation; nor does his Tongue faulter to make good a Lye, with the secret Glosses of a double or reserv'd Sense. His fair Conditions are without Dissembling, and he loves Actions above words; hates falshood worse than Death; is a faithful Client of Truth and no Man's Enemy.

John Day ſcrip.

Diſcretion.

Discretion does not only shew it self in Words, but in all the Circumstances of Action, and is like an Under-Agent of Providence to guide and direct us in the ordinary Concerns of Life.

If we look into particular Communities & Diviſions of Men, we may obſerve that it is the Diſcreet Man not the Witty, nor the Learned, nor the Brave who guides the Converſation, and gives Meaſures to the Society.

There are many shining Qualities in the Minds of Men, but there is none so useful as Diſcretion; it is this indeed which gives a Value to all the rest, which sets them at Work in their proper Times and Places, & turns them to the Advantage of the Perſon who is poſseſsed of them.

Gabriel Brooks, ſcripſit.

The Fortune-Teller.

Falshood.

Whatsoever Convenience may be thought to be in Falshood and Diſsimulation, it is soon over; but the Inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a Man under an everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so that he is not believ'd when he speaks Truth, nor trusted when, perhaps, he means Honestly.

Let Justice o'er thy Word and Deed preside;
And Falshood shun as a Deceitful Guide.

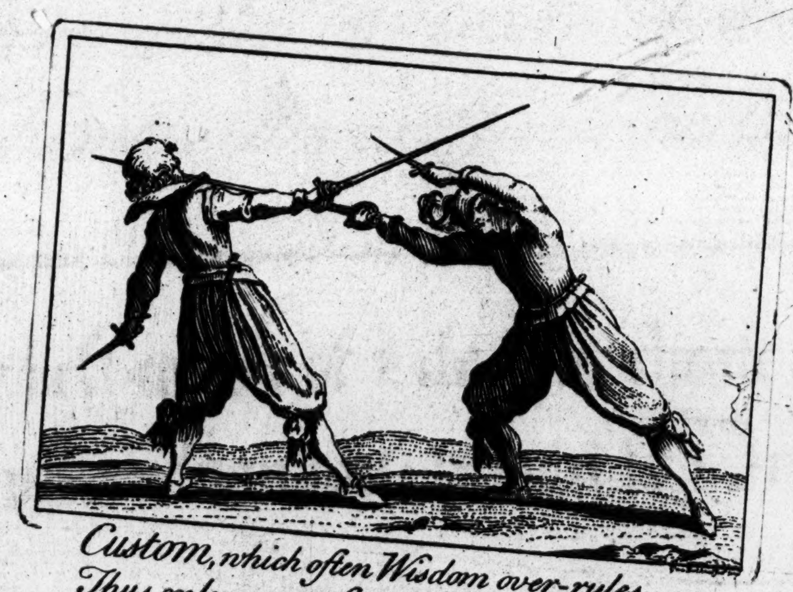
An Untruth in Discourse is a Disagreement between the Speech and the Mind of the Speaker: When one thing is Declar'd and another Meant, words are no Image of the Thoughts: it makes the Marks of Speech insignificant, and the Meaning of one Man unintelligible to another; this is a breach of the Article of Commerce, and an Invasion upon the Rights of Society.

John Shortland Scrip.

No. X.

Cuſtom.

Pitch upon that Courſe of Life
which is moſt excellent; & Custom
will make it the moſt delightful.



Custom, which often Wisdom over-rules,
Thus only serves for Reason, to the Fools.

Custo
ce it
is that the Cretans, when they curſed
their Enemies, wish'd that they might
be delighted with an evil Custom. 1734.

Clark ſcript

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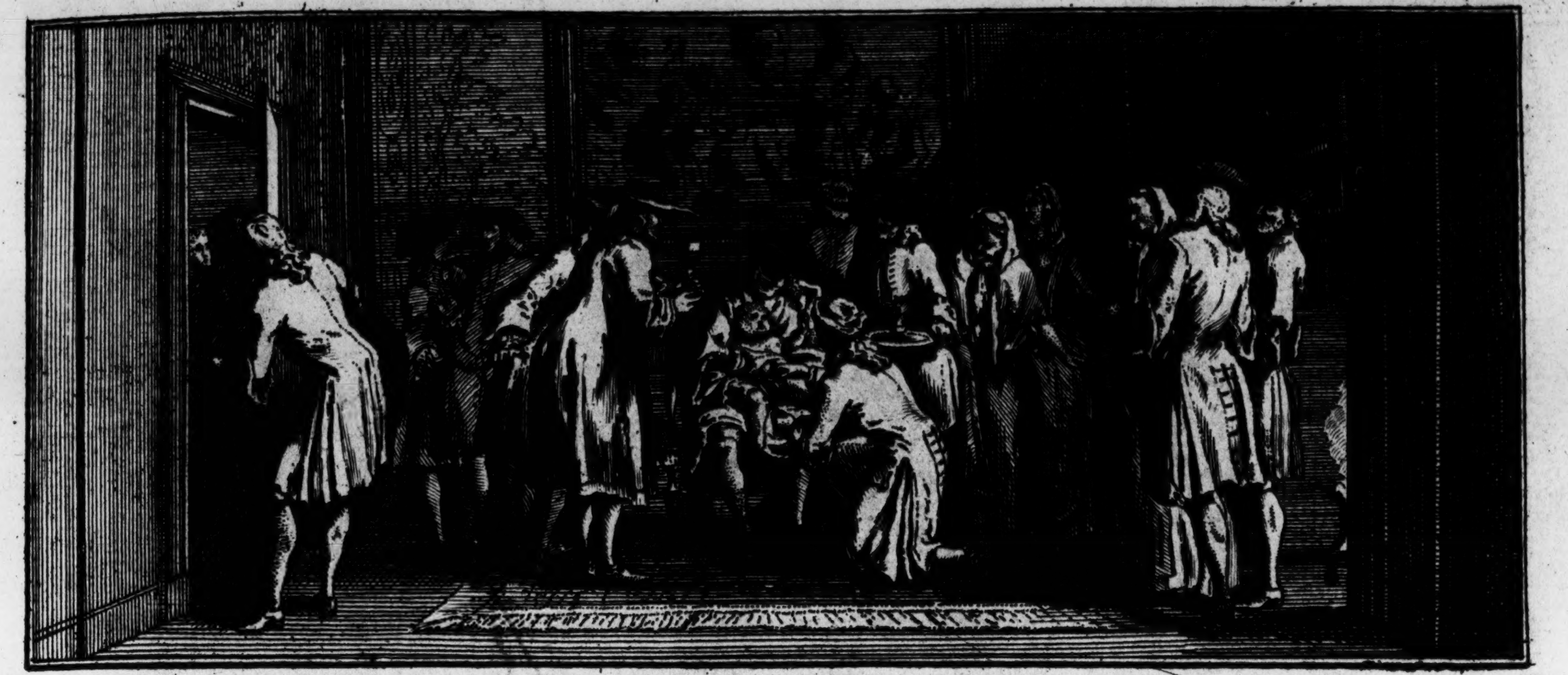


CUSTOM.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
Ill Habits soon become Exalted Vice.
Ill Customs gather by Unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

Let the beſt courſe of Life your choice invite,
For Cuſtom ſoon will turn it to Delight.

Do not Repine at what you now Endure,
Custom will give you Ease, or time a Cure.
For Cuſtom of some date, my Friend, foregoes
Its proper Shape, and second Nature grows.

Champion Scripſit.

G Bickham Junr sculp

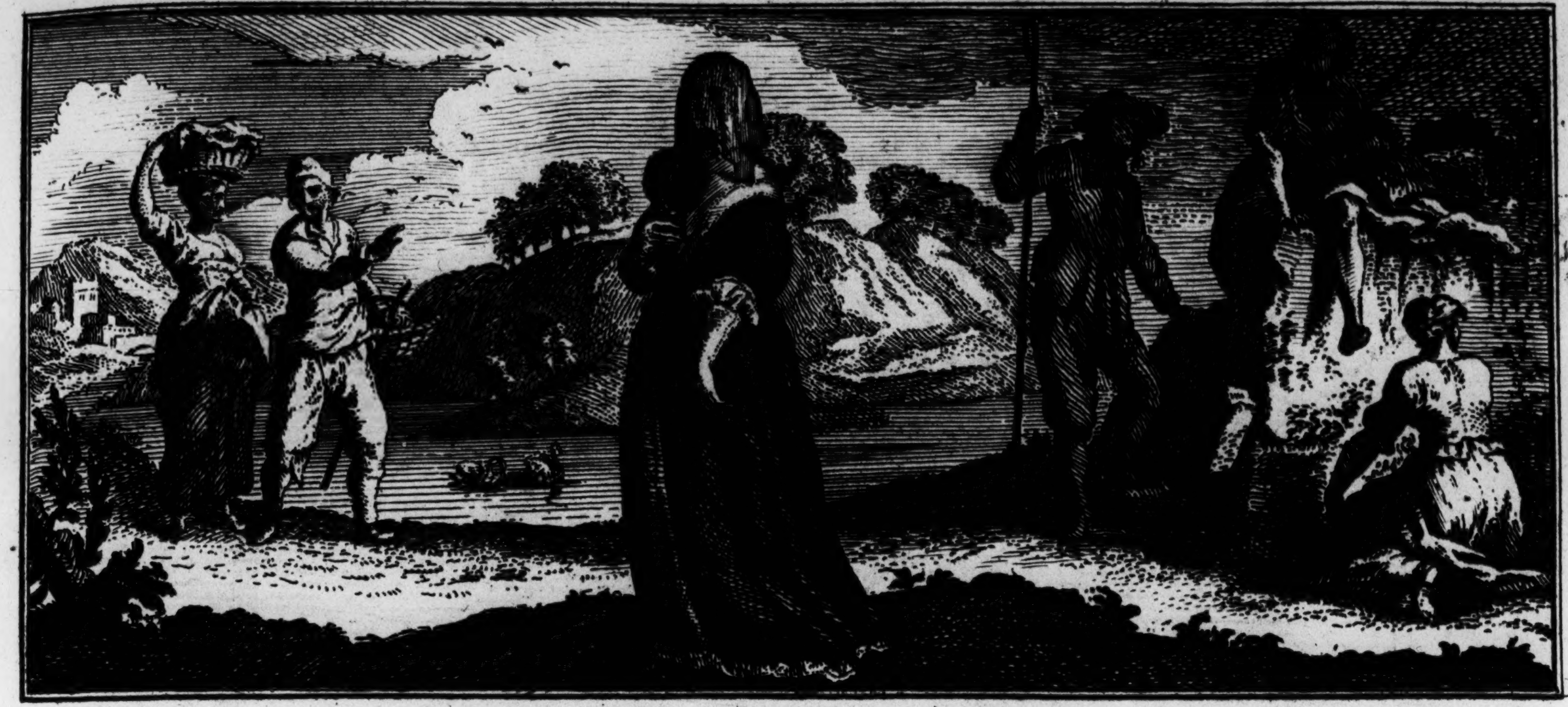
Swearing.

Don't bind your self to what you cannot do,
And never Swear, altho' the Thing be true;
For 'tis a Wicked and a great Offence,
To call on God for each Impertinence.

Oaths are no Ornament to Converſation,
for inſtead of Beautifying it, they make
it moſt Contemptible and mean. Aabcd.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That both infect and stigmatize the Times;
There's none yᵗ can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal share.

B. Whilton ſcrip.



MODESTY.

A just and reasonable Modesty does not only recommend Eloquence, but sets off evry great Talent which a Man can be poſseſsed of. It heightens all the Virtues w.ch it accompanies, like the Shades in Paintings, it raiſes and rounds every Figure, and makes the Colours more beautiful tho' not so glaring as they would be without it.

Immodest Words admit of no defence,
For want of Decency is want of Senſe.

Modesty is not only an Ornament, but also a Guard to Virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the Soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw her self from every thing that has Danger in it. It is such an exquiſite Sensibility as warns her to shun yͤ first appearance of every thing which is hurtful.

In modest Actions there are certain Rules,
Which to tranſgreſs confirms us Knaves or Fools.

Gabriel Brooks

Modeſty is a Check to Vice.

scripsit.

No. XI.

Good-Nature.

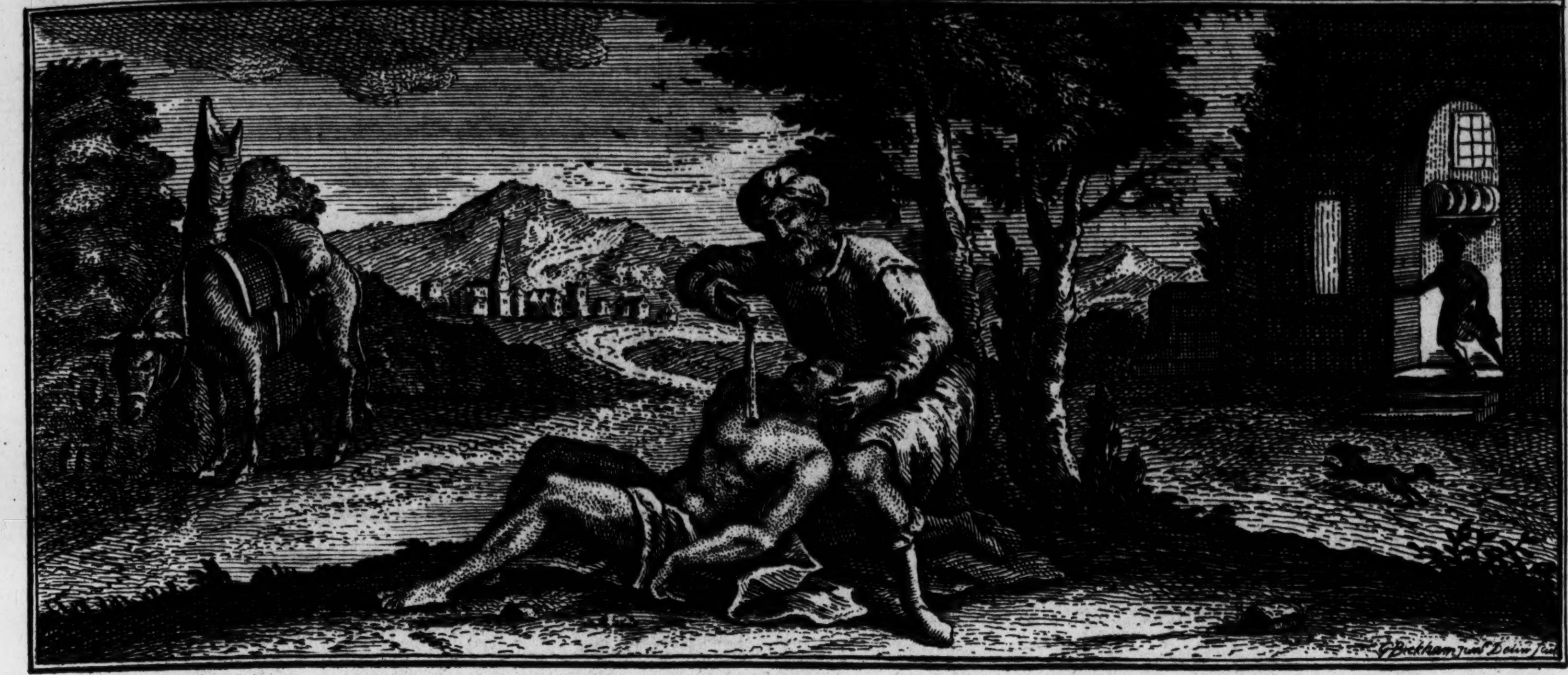
Indulgence soon takes with a noble Mind,
Who can be harsh that sees another kind?
Mildneſs and Temper have a Force divine,
To make ev'n Paſsion with their Nature join.

Love, rais'd on Beauty, will like that decay,
Our Hearts may bear its slender Chains a Day,
As flow'ry Bands in Wantonneſs are worn,
A Morning's Pleasure, and at Ev'ning torn;
Good-Nature binds more easy, yet more strong
The willing Heart, and only holds it long.

Trust not too much your now resistleſs Charms,
Thoſe, Age, or Sickneſs, soon or late disarms:
Good-Nature only teaches Charms to last,
Still makes new Conquests, and maintains y^{e} past.

E. Austin Scripsit.

The Good Samaritan.


G.Bickham junr Delin. Sculp.

Good-Nature.

Good-Nature is the Foundation of all Virtues, either Religious or Civil; Good-Nature, which is Friendship between Man and Man, good Breeding in Courts, Charity in Religion and the true Spring of all Beneficence in General.

Good-Nature and good Sense must ever join;
To err is Human; to Forgive, Divine.

Good Sense and Good-Nature are never separated, tho' the ignorant World has thought otherwise; Good-Nature, by which I mean Beneficence and Candor, is the Product of right Reaſon, which of neceſsity will give allowance to the Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

W: Kippax Script.

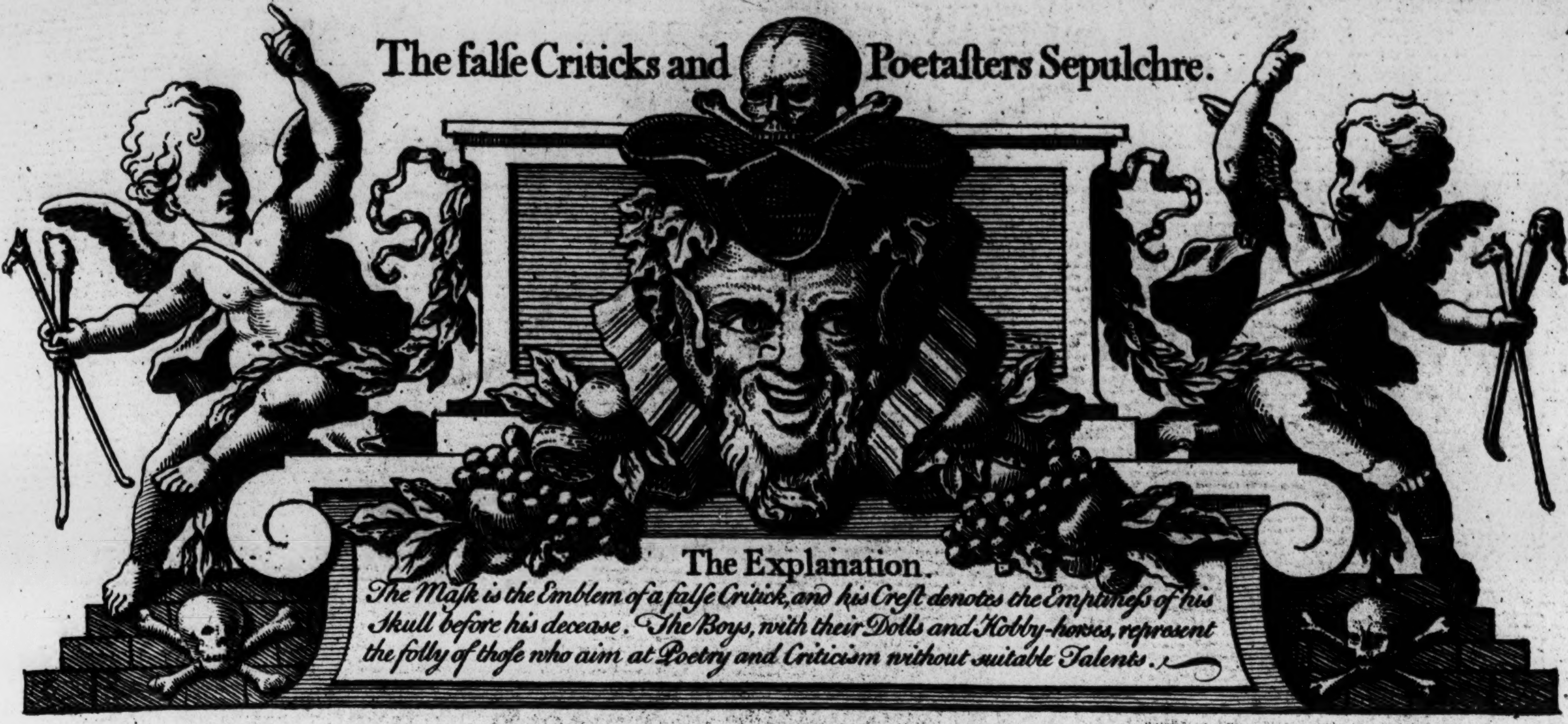
Envy, and Detraction.

Envy will Merit as its ſhade purſue;
But like a Shadow proves the Subſtance true.
ffor envy'd Wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known
Th'oppoſing Body's groſsneſs, not its own.

Keep no Company with a Man, who is given to Detraction; to hear him Patiently, and ſhew a Countenance of Encouragement is to partake of his Guilt, and prompt him to a Continuance in that Vice, which all good Men should ſhun him for.

There is a Luſt in Man no Charm can tame,
Of loudly publiſhing his Neighbour's Shame;
On Eagles Wings Immortal Scandals flie,
While Virtuous Actions are but born and die.

Joſephus Champion Scripſit.



The falſe Criticks and Poetaſters Sepulchre.

The Explanation.

The Maſk is the Emblem of a falſe Critick, and his Creſt denotes the Emptineſs of his Skull before his decease, The Boys, with their Dolls and Hobby-horses, represent the folly of thoſe who aim at Poetry and Criticism without suitable Talents.

A Simile, or Compariſon.

Dear Thomas didſt thou never pop
Thy Head into a Tinman's Shop;
There, Thomas, didst thou never see,
('Tis but by way of Simile,)
A Squirrel spend his little Rage,
In jumping round a rolling Cage?
The Cage, as either Side turn'd up,
Striking a Ring of Bells a-top?
Mov'd in the Orb, pleas'd wᵗʰ yᵉ Chimes,
The foolish Creature thinks he climbs;
But here or there, turn Wood or Wire,
He never gets two Inches higher.
So fares it with those merry Blades,
That frisk it under Pindus's Shades;
In noble Songs, and lofty Odes,
They tread on Stars, & talk with Gods:
Still dancing in an airy Round,
Still pleas'd with their own Verſes sound;
Brought back, how fast so e'er they go;
Always aſpiring, always low.

'Tis great Delight to laugh at ſome Men's Ways;
But a much greater to give Merit Praiſe.

W. Clark Scrip

N.o XII.

1735

Criticism.

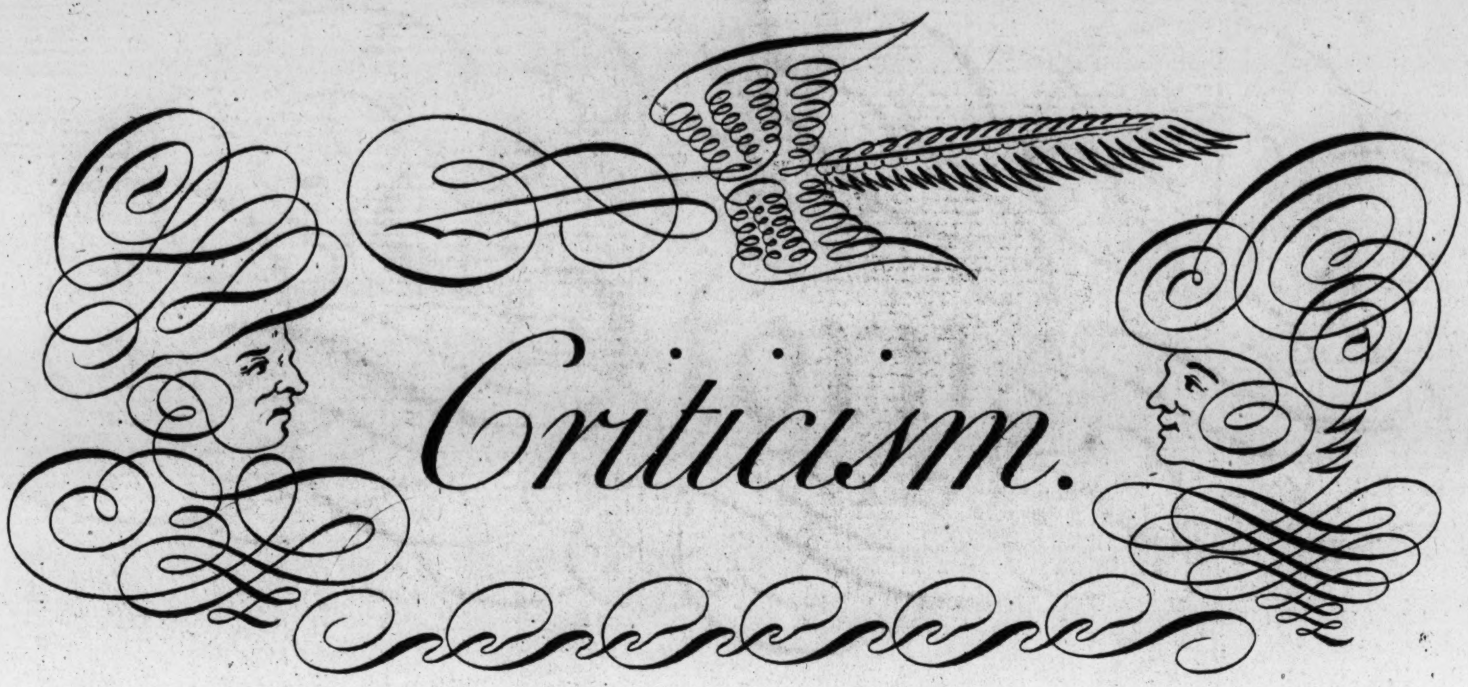
One great Mark, by which you may discover a Critick who has neither Taſte nor Learning, is this, that he seldom ventures to praise any Paſsage in an Author which has not been before received and applauded by the Publick; and that his Criticism turns wholly upon little Faults and Errors. This part of a Critick is so very easie to succeed in, that we find every ordinary Reader, upon ye publishing of a new Poem, has Wit & Ill-nature enough to turn several Paſsages of it into Ridicule, and very often in ye right Place.

Errors, like Straws, upon the Surface flow;
He who would search for Pearls must dive below.

A true Critick ought to dwell rather upon Excellencies than Imperfections, to discover the concealed Beauties of a Writer, and communicate to the World such things as are worth their Observation. The most exquisite Words and finest Strokes of an Author, are thoſe which very often appear the most doubtful and exceptionable, to a Man who wants a Relish for polite Learning; and they are these, wch a sour undistinguishing Critick generally attacks with y^e greatest Violence.

E. Austin Scripsit.

1735.



Criticism.

In Poets, as true Genius is but rare,
True Tast as seldom is the Critick's share;
Both must alike from Heav'n derive their Light;
These born to judge, as well as thoſe to write.

Let such teach others, who themselves excel,
And censure freely, who have written well.
Authors are partial to their Wit, 'tis true;
But are not Criticks to their Judgment too?

A perfect Judge will read each Work of Wit,
With the same Spirit that it's Author Writ;
Survey the Whole; nor seek slight Faults to find,
Where Nature moves, & Rapture warms ye Mind.

John Bickham sculp.

A Story

Out of Boccalini, To the ill-natur'd

CRITICKS.

A famous Critick, ſays he, having gathered together all the Faults of an Eminent Poet, made a preſent of them to Apollo, who received them very graciouſly, and reſolved to make the Author a ſuitable Return for the Trouble he had been at in collecting them. In order to this, he ſet before him a Sack of Wheat, as it had been juſt threſhed out of the Sheaf. He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn, & lay it aside by it ſelf. The Critick applied himſelf to the Task with great Industry and Pleaſure, and after having made the due Separation, was preſented by Apollo with the Chaff for his Pains.

Whoever thinks, a faultleſs Piece to ſee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, Nor e'er ſhall be.

Champion Scripſit.

O Rare Ben: Johnson
G. Bickham sculp.

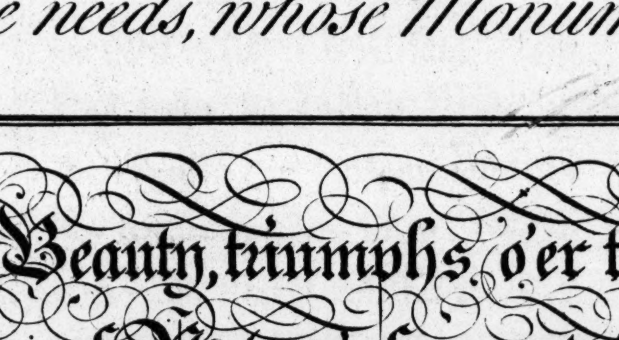
WIT, and HUMOUR.

Marble, or Braſs, devouring Time may waste,
But Wit, as long as circling Time shall last,
That ever lives, nor can to Death submit;
No Tomb he needs, whose Monument is Wit.

Wit, like Beauty, triumphs o'er the Heart,
When more of Nature's ſeen, and leſs of Art.

True Humour must always lie under the Check of Reason, and it requires the Direction of the nicest Judgment, by so much yͤ more as it indulges it self in the most boundleſs Freedoms. In short, it must consist in a Pleasantry deriv'd from Nature, in Vivacity and Mirth without Affectation, bounded by Truth, and supported by good Sense.

E. AUSTIN



SCRIPSIT.

No. XIII.

MDCCXXXV.

WIT.

A B C C D E E F F G
Unhappy Wit, like moſt mistaken Things,
Attones not for that Envy which it brings:
In Youth alone it's empty Praise we boast;
But soon the short-liv'd Vanity is loſt.
N O P P Q Q R R S

G H H I J K K L L M
What is this Wit, wch moſt our Cares employ?
The Owner's Wiſe, that other Men enjoy;
Still moſt our Trouble, when ye moſt admir'd;
The more we give, the more is still requir'd.
S S T T U V W X Y Z.

True Wit is like a Brilliant Stone,
Dug from the Indian Mine;
Which boaſts two various Pow'rs in one,
To cut as well as ſhine:
Genius like that if poliſh'd right,
With the ſame Gifts abounds;
Appears at once both keen and bright,
And ſparkles while it wounds.

A B C C D E F G
True Wit is Nature to Advantage dreſs'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expreſs'd;
Something, whoſe Truth convinc'd at sight we find,
That gives us back the Image of our Mind.
N N O P Q Q R R S

G H H I J K L L M
'Tis not a Flash of Fancy, which sometimes
Dazling our Minds, ſets off ye slightest Rhymes;
Bright as a Blaze, but in a Moment gone;
True Wit is Everlasting, like the Sun.
S T U V W X Y Z.

John Bickham ſculp.

Laughter.

Man is the merriest Species of the Creation, all above and below him are Serious. He ſees things in a different Light from other Beings, & finds his Mirth riſing from Objects that perhaps cauſe ſomething like Pity or Diſpleaſure in higher Natures. Laughter is indeed a very good Counterpoiſe to the Spleen; and ſeems but reaſonable that we ſhould be capable of receiving Joy from what is no real Good to us, ſince we can receive Grief from what is no real Evil. April, 11.

* * *

Laughter, while it lasts, ſlackens & unbraces the Mind, weakens the Faculties, and cauſes a kind of Remiſsness and Diſsolution in all the Powers of the Soul; & thus far it may be look'd upon as a Weakness in the Compoſition of human nature. But if we consider the frequent Reliefs that we receive from it, & how often it breaks ye Gloom which is apt to depreſs the Mind, and damp our Spirits with transient unexpected gleams of Joy, one would take care not to grow too Wise for so great a Pleasure of Life.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.

Decency.

The Comelineſs of Perſon and Decency of Behaviour, add infinite Weight to what is pronounc'd by any one. 'Tis the want of this that often makes the Rebukes and Advice of old rigid Perſons of no Effect, and leave a diſpleaſure in the Minds of thoſe they are directed to: But Youth and Beauty, if accompanied with a graceful and becoming Severity, is of mighty Force to raiſe, even in the moſt Profligate, a Senſe of Shame. In Milton the Devil is never describ'd asham'd but once, & that at the Rebuke of a Beauteous Angel.

So ſpake the Cherub, and his grave Rebuke
Severe in youthful Beauty, added Grace
Invincible: Abaſh'd the Devil stood,
And felt how awful Goodneſs is, and saw
Virtue in her own Shape how lovely! ſaw, and
Pin'd his Loſs.

Without Decency Valour would degenerate into Brutality, Learning into Pedantry, and the genteelest Demeanour into Affectation. Even Religion it ſelf, unleſs Decency be the Handmaid which waits upon her, is apt to make People appear guilty of Sourneſs and ill Humour: But this ſhews Virtue in her firſt original Form, adds a Comelineſs to Religion, and gives its Profeſsors the justest Title to the beauty of Holineſs.

B: Whilton Scrip.

1735.

Friendſhip

A Friend should always like a Friend indite,
Speak as he thinks, and as he thinks should write,
Searching for Faults, as he would Beauties find,
To Friendship true, but not to Justice blind.

He that for Int'reſt, Friendſhip does pretend,
Forfeits the Name and Virtue of a Friend.

A Gen'rous Friendship no cold Medium knows,
Burns with one Love, with one Resentment glows:
One should our Intrests and our Paſsions be;
My Friend must slight ye Man that injures me.

E. Auſtin ſcripſit.

Friendship

All other things desirable in Life are good as appropriated to some particular. Money serves our Uses, Riches procure us Respect, Honours gain us Applause, Pleasures contribute to our Enjoyment of the World; Health secures us against Pain, and gives us the true use of our Limbs. **Friendship** contains in it a number of Conveniencies; it is of Service in all Exigencies and Circumstances of Life; is to be excluded from no Place, or Occasion, can never be Unseasonable, never Troublesome.

Tell me, ye knowing, and descerning Few,
Where I may find a Friend who's firm & true:
Who dares stand by me, when in deep distreſs,
And then his Love & Friendship most expreſs:
Who by a secret Sympathy can share
My Joy, my Grief, my Misery, my Care:
He must be prudent, faithful, just & Wise
Who can, to such a pitch of Friendship rise.

A Faithful Friend is a strong Defence; and he that hath found such an one, hath found a Treasure. Nothing doth countervail a Faithful Friend, and his excellency is unvaluable. A Faithful Friend is the Medicine of Life; and they that Fear the Lord shall find him. Whoso feareth the Lord shall direct his Friendship aright; for as he is, so shall his Neighbour (that is his Friend) be also.

W: Rippax Scrip^{t}

1735.

Friendſhip

Love and Esteem are the first Principles of Friendship, which always is Imperfect where either of those two is wanting.

No Fate my vow'd Affection ſhall divide
From thee, Heroick Youth! Be wholly mine!
Take full Poſſeſſion! All my Soul is thine!
One Faith, one Fame, one Fate ſhall both attend;
My Life's Companion, & my Boſom-Friend.

Friendship is a strong and habitual Inclination in two Persons to promote the Good and Happineſs of one another.

Josephus

Champion.

Scrip.

LOVE.

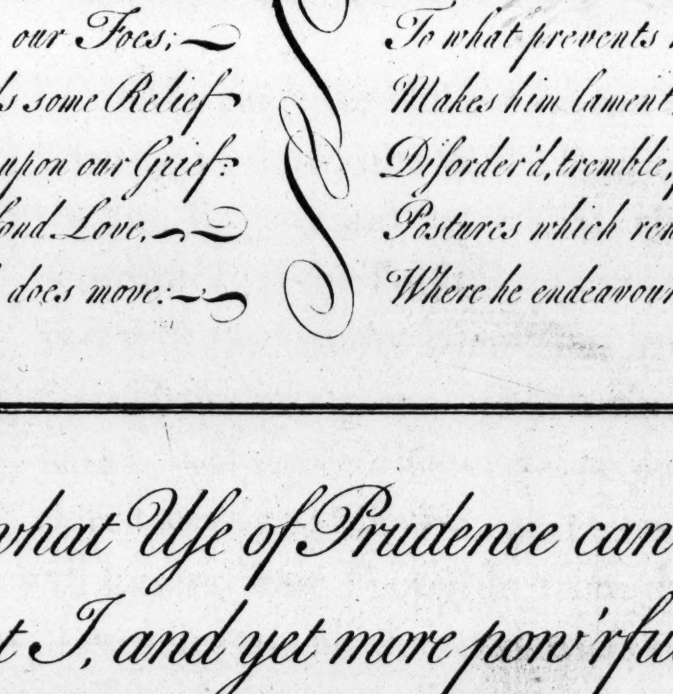
Love first invented Verſe, and form'd the Rhyme,
The Motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the Chime.
To lib'ral Arts enlarg'd the Narrow-Soul'd,
Soften'd the fierce, and made the Coward bold.

Anger, in hasty Words or Blows,
It self discharges on our Foes;
And Sorrow too finds some Relief
In Tears, which wait upon our Grief:
So ev'ry Paſsion, but fond Love,
Unto its own Redreſs does move:

But that alone the Wretch inclines
To what prevents his own Deſigns;
Makes him lament, and sigh, and weep,
Diſorder'd, tremble, fawn, and creep;
Postures which render him despiſ'd,
Where he endeavours to be priz'd.

In Love what Uſe of Prudence can there be?
More perfect I, and yet more pow'rful She!
One Look of her's my Resolution breaks;
Reaſon it self turns Folly when she speaks.

W. Clark Scripſit.



CONNUBIO JUNGAM STABILI
G. Bickham sculp.

SELECT
Obſervations on Marriage;
By way of ADVICE.

INTRODUCTION.

Before Marriage we cannot be too inquiſitive and diſcerning in the Faults of the Perſon beloved, nor after it too dim-ſighted and ſuperficial. However perfect and accompliſhed the Perſon appears to you at a diſtance, you will find many Blemiſhes and Imperfections in their Humour, upon a more intimate Acquaintance, which you never diſcovered or perhaps ſuſpected. Here therefore Diſcretion and Good-nature are to ſhew their Strength; the firſt will hinder your Thoughts from dwelling on what is diſagreeable, the other will raiſe in you all the tenderneſs of Compaſſion and Humanity, and by degrees ſoften thoſe very Imperfections into Beauties.

In Nuptials bleſt, each looſe Deſire we ſhun;
Nor Time can end what Innocence begun.

SAMUEL VAUX,
Scripſit.

Marriage.

Good-Nature, and Evenneſs of Temper,
will give you an easie Companion for Life;
Virtue and good Sense an agreeable Friend;
Love and Constancy, a good Wife or Husband.

* * *

Marriage the happiest State of Life would be,
If Hands were only join'd where Hearts agree.

* * *

Marriage enlarges the Scene of our Happineſs and Miseries.
A Marriage of Love is pleasant; a Marriage of Interest easie;
and a Marriage where both meet happy. A happy Marriage
has in it all the Pleasures of Friendship, all the Enjoyments
of Sense and Reason, and indeed, all the Sweets of Life.

E. Austin Scripsit.

Marriage.

To set Marriage in its proper Light; we ought to consider it as a State of Grace, and the first Ordinance of God to Mankind; as a Busineſs of the greatest Importance in Life, and a Change of Condition, we cannot make with too much Reverence and Deliberation. Septem.^{r} 1735.

O Marriage! Happieſt, eaſieſt, ſafeſt State;
Let Debauchees and Drunkards ſcorn thy Rights,
Who, in their nauſeous Draughts & Luſts, profane
Both Thee and Heav'n by whom thou wert ordain'd.

Marriage is describ'd as the State capable of the highest Humane Felicity, as an Institution calculated for a constant Scene of as much Delight as our Being is capable of: It is the Foundation of Community, & the chief band of Society: It is, or ought to be, that State of perfect Friendship, in which there are, according to Pythagoras, Two Bodies with but One Soul. Aama.

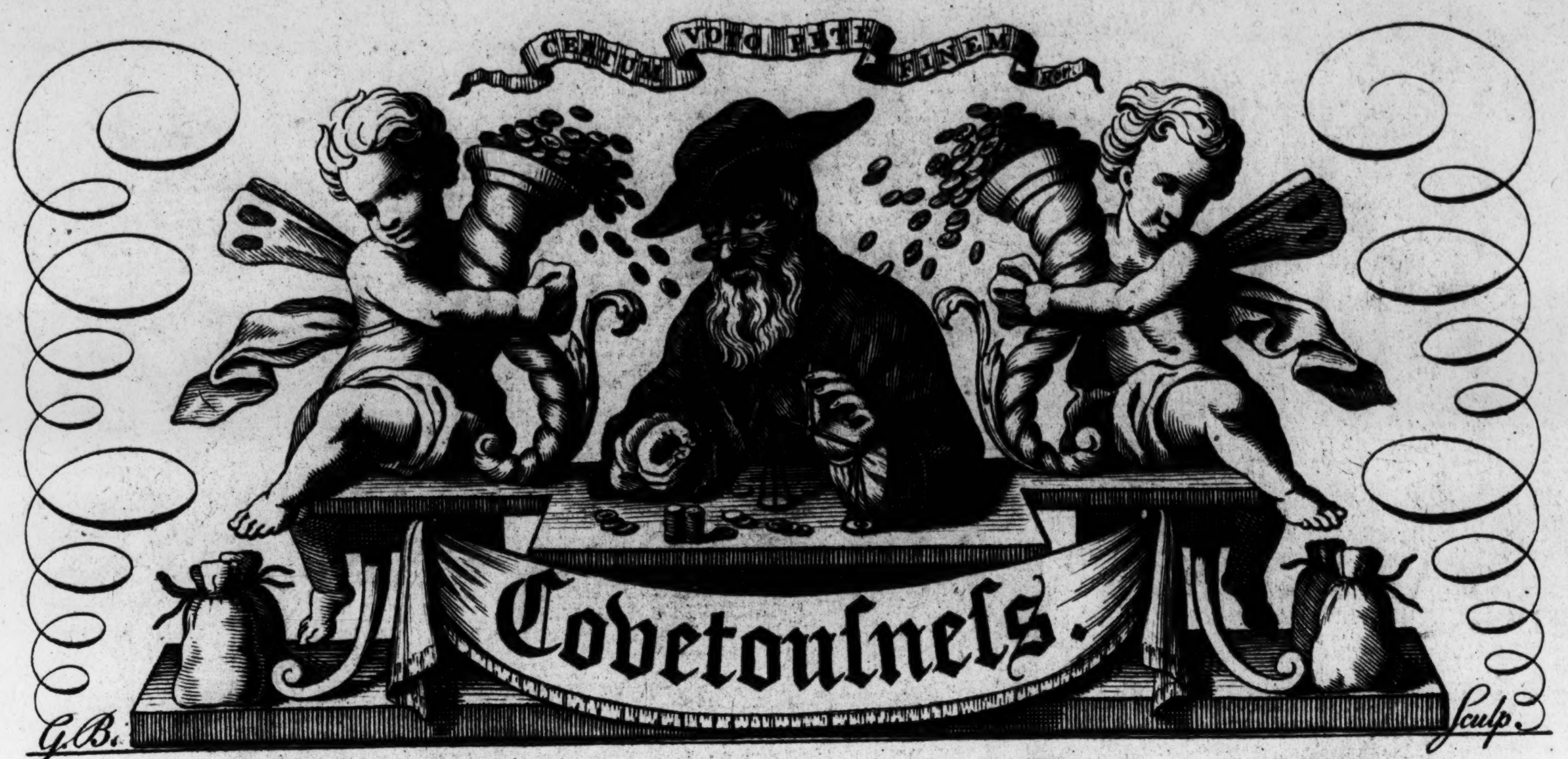
J. Champion ſcrip.^{t}

When fix'd to one, Love safe at Anchor rides,
And dares the Fury of the Wind and Tides.

MARRIAGE.

Hail wedded Love, mysterious Law, true Source
Of Human Off-ſpring, sole Propriety
In Paradiſe, of all things common elſe!
By Thee adult'rous Lust was driv'n from Man
Among the beſtial Herds to range; By Thee,
Founded in Reaſon, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the Charities
Of Father, Son, and Brother, first were known.
Perpetual Fountain of domestick Sweets!
Here Love his golden Shafts employs; here lights
His constant Lamp, and waves his purple Wings.

W. CLARK SCRIPSIT.
1735.


CERTUM VOTO PETE FINEM &c.
G.B.
Sculp.

Covetouſneſs.

Every ſtep that a man makes beyond a moderate & reaſonable Proviſion, is taking ſo much from the worthineſs of his own ſpirit; and he that is entirely ſet upon making a Fortune, is all that while undoing the Man. He muſt grow deaf to the wretched, eſtrange himſelf from the agreeable, Learn hardneſs of heart, diſreliſh every thing that is noble, and terminate all in his deſpicable Self.

Aaabbcddef ffgghhiijkklllmmnnooppqqrrſſſſsſtuuvwwxxyyzz.and &.

Joſephus Champion

No. XVI. ſcripſit. MDCCXXXV.

To

Zachary Chambers, Eſq^{r}.

Dep^{ty} Surveyor of his Maj.^{ties} Lands, &c.

ON HIS

Excellent Performances in

Penmanſhip.

Sir,

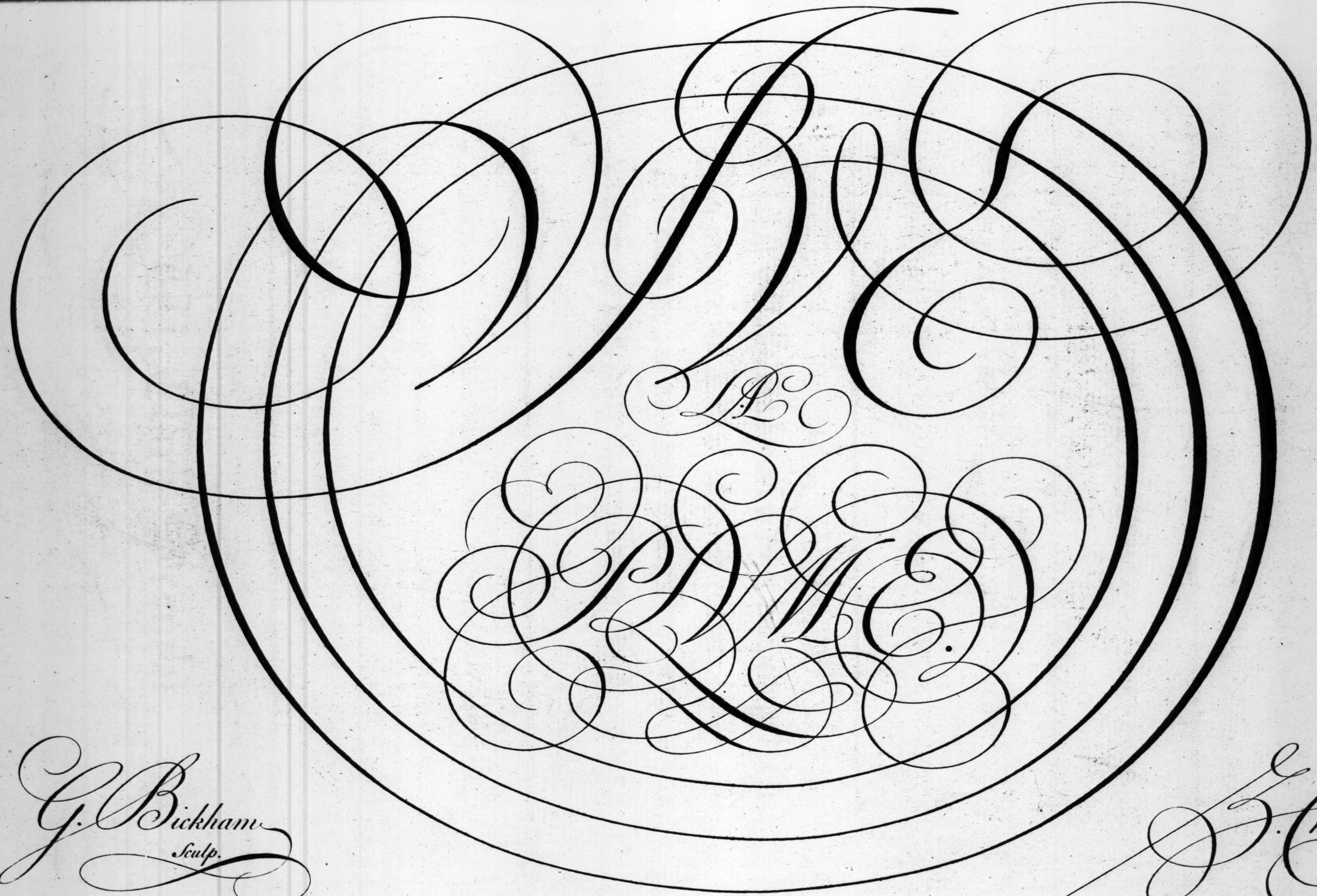
In the politeſt Age we ſeldom find
The Man of Buſineſs with the Artiſt join'd;
But in Your Genius both theſe Talents meet,
To make the happy Character complete.
Thus rightly Form'd; ſuch uſeful Beauties ſhine
Thro' all Your Works; what Pen can equal thine?
There flowing Strokes in true Proportion riſe;
They charm the Senſe, and captivate the Eyes.

Soft, bold, and free, Your Manuſcripts ſtill please,
Where all is Masterly, and wrote with Eaſe;
And ev'ry One, in the next Page, may view
A Curious Specimen, Perform'd by You.
There I, with great Ambition, have Eſsay'd
My utmost Skill, and all my Art diſplay'd;
Proud if ſome Fame, with You, I might aſsume,
By my Engraving Your fine Vive la plume.

Thus, Sir, by copying of Your Works, I aim
To please Mankind, and raiſe a lasting Name.

George Bickham.

Before p. 6.



G. Bickham Sculp.

J. Chambers fe.

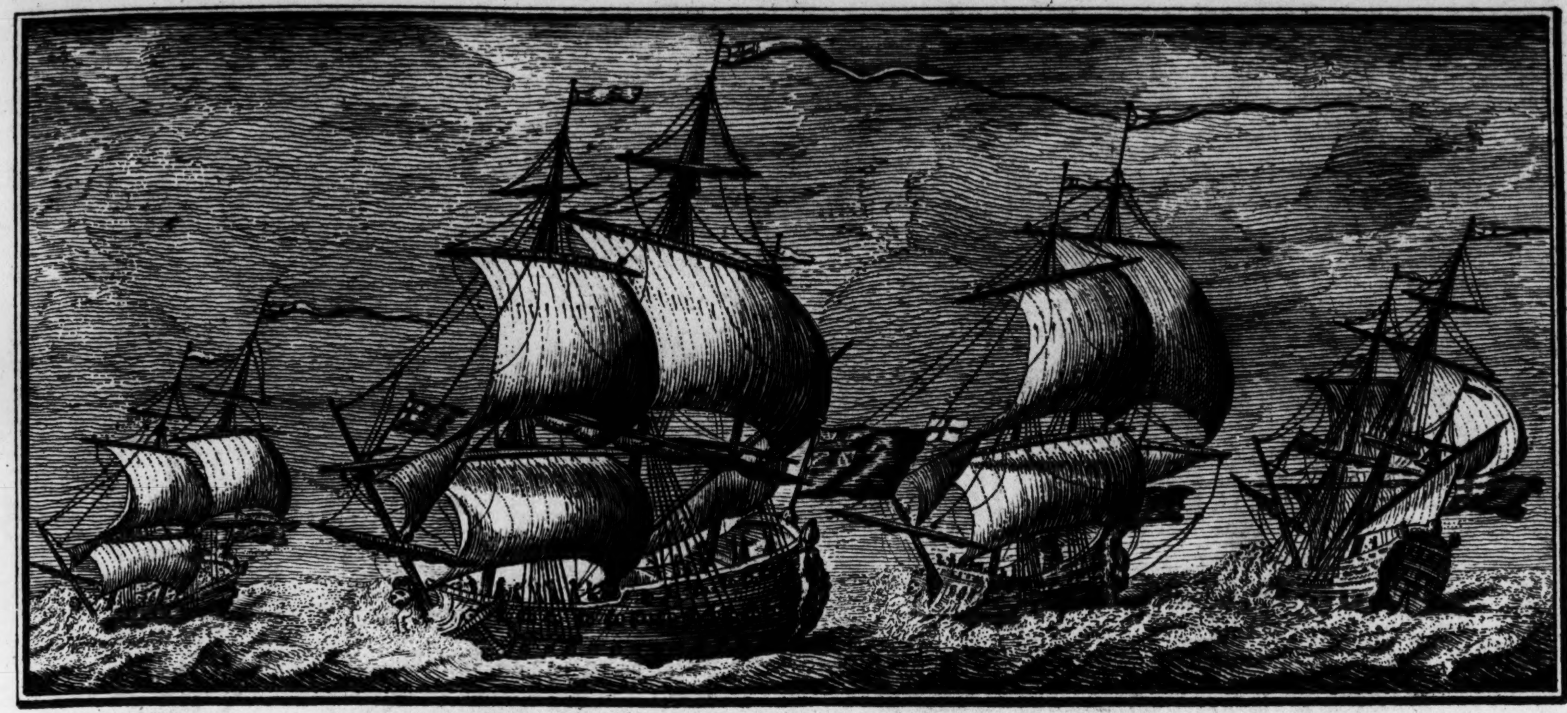
AVARICE.

Avarice is so inſatiable, that it is not in the Power of Liberality to content it; and our deſires are so boundleſs, that whatever we get is but in the way to getting more without end.

What Walls can bound, or what compelling Rein
Th' ungovern'd Luſt of Avarice reſtrain?
Wealth he has none, who mourns his ſcanty Store,
And midſt of Plenty ſtarves, and thinks he's poor.

So long as we are ſolicitous for the Increase of Wealth, we lose the true Use of it, and spend our Time in putting out, calling in, and paſsing our Accounts, without any real and ſubstantial Benefit either to the World, or our selves.

W. Clark Scripſit.



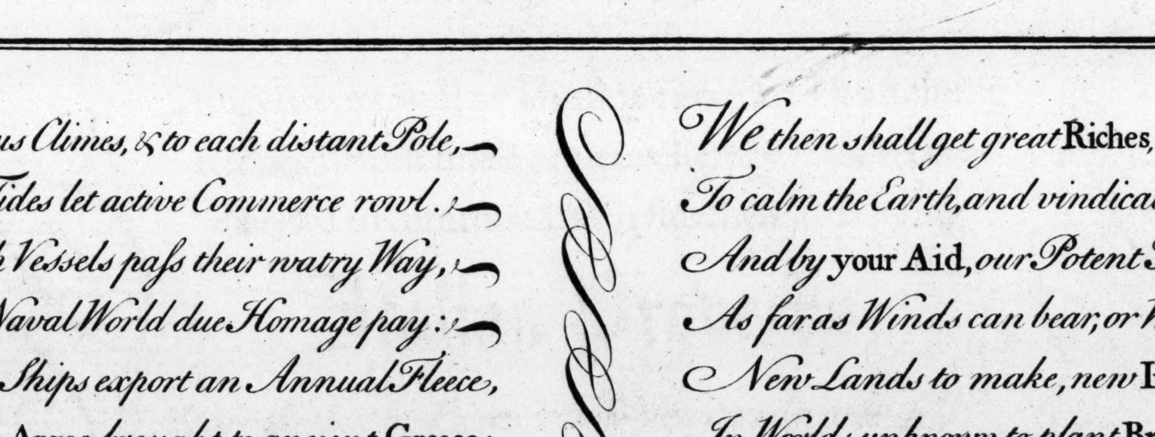
How to get Riches.

Humbly Inscrib'd to the British Nation.

Thro' various Climes, & to each distant Pole,
In happy Tides let active Commerce rowl.
As our high Veſsels paſs their watry Way,
Let all the Naval World due Homage pay:
Let Britain's *Ships export an Annual Fleece,*
Richer than Argos *brought to ancient* Greece;
Returning Loaden with the shining Stores,
Which lye profuse on either India's *Shores.*

We then shall get great Riches, *and ye Sway,*
To calm the Earth, and vindicate the Sea.
And by your Aid, *our Potent Fleets shall go*
As far as Winds can bear, or Waters flow;
New Lands to make, new Indies *to explore,*
In Worlds unknown to plant Britannia's *Power,*
Nations yet wild by Precept to Reclaim;
And teach 'em Arms, & Arts, in Britain's *Name.*

Josephus Champion Script.



N°. XVII. *17 36.* G. Bickham ſculp.

How to get Riches.

The Art of growing Rich consists very much in Thrift: All Men are not equally qualified for getting Money, but it is in the Power of every one alike to practise this Virtue.

Diligence, as well as Thrift is neceſſary for attaining Riches: Both theſe are excellently well recommended to common uſe in the three following

Italian Proverbs;

Never do that by Proxy which you can do your ſelf.
Never defer that 'till To-morrow wch you can do To-day.
Never neglect ſmall Matters and Expences.

He who would be before-hand with the World, must be before-hand with his Busineſs: It is not only ill Management, but discovers a slothful Disposition, to do that in the Afternoon, which should have been done in the Morning.

Emanuel Austin Scripſit 1736.

THE
Wisdom of King Solomon in getting Great Riches

King Solomon made a Navy of Ships on the Shore of the Red Sea, in the Land of Edom. And Hiram sent in the Navy his Servants, Ship-Men that had Knowledge of the Sea, with the Servants of Solomon. And they came to Ophir, and fetch'd from thence Gold, four hundred and twenty Talents, and brought it to King Solomon. Now the Weight of Gold that came to Solomon in one Year, was six hundred threeſcore and six Talents of Gold; Beſides that he had of the Merchant-Men, and of the Traffick of the Spice-Merchants, and of all the Kings of Arabia, and of the Governours of the Country. And all King Solomon's drinking Veſsels were of Gold, and all the Veſsels of the House of the Foreſt of Lebanon were of pure Gold, none were of Silver, it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon: For the King had at Sea a Navy of Tharshiſh, with the Navy of Hiram; once in three Years came the Navy of Tharshish, bringing Gold, and Silver, Ivory, and Apes, and Peacocks. So King Solomon exceeded all the Kings of the Earth for Riches, and for Wisdom. I. Kings Chap. IX, Ver. 26, &c.

Be, then, the Naval Stores the Nations Care,
New Ships to Build, and batter'd to repair.

W. Clark Scrip.

How

To get Riches.

Useful Attainments in your Minority,
will procure Riches in Maturity; of which
Writing and Accompts, are not the meanest.

Learning, whether Speculative or Practical,
is, in Popular or mixt Governments, the
Natural Source of Wealth, and Honour.

ERUDIT ET DITAT.

William Kippax ſcrip.

G. Bickham sculp. *April 15, 1736.*

NOTHING WANTING WHERE PRUDENCE IS THE GUIDE.

Human Prudence:

OR,

How to get Riches.

PRECEPT I.

In Things of Moment on thy Self depend;
Nor trust too far thy Servant, or thy Friend:
With private Views thy Friend may promiſe fair,
And Servants very seldom prove sincere.

PRECEPT II.

What can be done, with Care perform to Day;
Dangers, unthought of, will attend Delay:
Your diſtant Proſpects all precarious are,
And Fortune is as fickle as she's fair.

PRECEPT III.

Nor trivial Loſs, nor trivial Gain deſpiſe;
Mole-hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise:
Weigh every small Expence, and nothing waſte;
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at laſt.

W. Clark Scrip.

N°. XVIII. 1736. G. Bickham ſculp.

Frugality,
Moſt Commonly Practiſed
In Old Age.

Old Perſons are apt to dread a Miſfortune more than others; they have obſerv'd how Prodigality is puniſh'd, and Poverty neglected: They are ſensible their Strength decays, and their Infirmities increaſe; and where Labour is impracticable, and Recovery diſpaired of, **Parſimony** has not only a better Colour, but is very commendable, and therefore ought to be carefully Practiſed.

Want is the Scorn of ev'ry wealthy Fool,
And Wit in Rags is turn'd to Ridicule.

George Bickham Fecit.

THE
Golden Mean.

Beyond the Golden Mean strive not to go;
His Wants are boundleſs, whose deſires are so.

Happy the Man with Little bleſs'd,
Of what his Father left, poſseſs'd;
No base Deſires corrupt his Head,
No Fears diſturb him in his Bed.

Superfl'ous Pomp and Wealth I not deſire,
But what Content and Decency require.

Richard Morris Scrip.

Ambition

Ambition raises a secret Tumult in the Soul, it inflames the Mind, and puts it into a violent Hurry of Thought: It is still reaching after an empty imaginary Good; that has not in it the Power to abate or satisfy it.

* * *

Be not too fond of Honour, Wealth, or Fame,
Since none of these can beautify the Mind;
But may Ambition and your Pride proclaim,
And render you the Jest of Human-kind:
When true Humility, without all these
May make you Happy, & shall make you Please.

Emal. Austin Scripsit May 18. 1736.

A Poem on Fame.

By Mr. JOHN BANCKS.

Imaginary Good, or true,
Immortal Fame! Thee All persue,
Thee make their End in all they do.

For Thee ye Learn'd their Thoughts impart;
The Bard, his Muse; the Skill'd, his Art:
'Tis Thou that warm'st the Soldier's Heart.

Yet what Thou art, we thus admire,
For which we labour, pant, aspire,
How shall we learn? of whom enquire?

If mere Delusion of the Mind,
Whence are we seriously inclin'd
To court a Shade, a Breath of Wind?

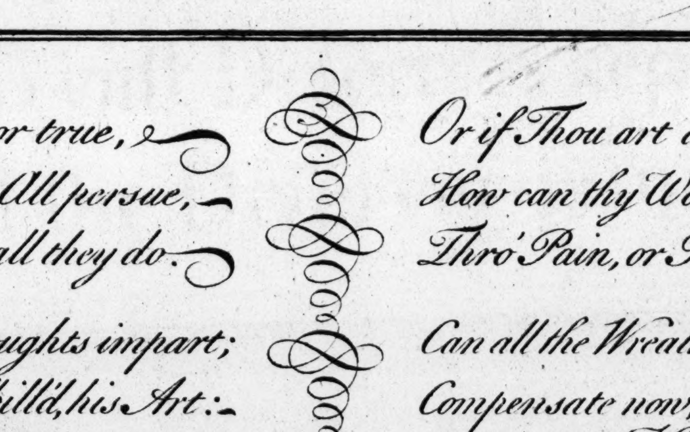
Or if Thou art a real Good,
How can thy Worth be understood,
Thro' Pain, or Poverty persu'd?

Can all the Wreaths that crown his Head,
Compensate now, to Homer dead,
The living Homer's Want of Bread?

Yet who would not a Beggar be,
To grow as much renown'd as He?
Methinks, I wish 'twere offer'd Me!

Thou art, at least, a specious Bait;
And, if Thou wantest aught in Weight,
There's Something sweet in ye Deceit.

E. Austin Scripsit.



No. XIX. G. Bickham Sculpsit. MDCCXXXVI.

F. A. M. E.

A ſcanty Fortune clips the Wings of Fame,
And checks the Progreſs of a riſing Name.

Fame is at best but an inconstant Good;
Vain are the boasted Titles of our Blood.
We soonest Loſe what we most highly Prize,
And with our Youth our short-Liv'd Beauty dies.

Fame, due to vaſt Deſerts is kept in Store
Unpaid, till the Deſerver is no more.

A gen'rous Ardour boils within my Breast,
Eager of Action, Enemy to Rest;
This urges me to fight, and fires my Mind
To leave a memorable Name behind.

The Thing call'd Life, with eaſe I can diſclaim,
And think it over-Sold to purchaſe Fame.

John Bickham Scrip. et Sculp.
1736.

Honour.

The Sense of Honour is of so fine and delicate a nature, that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great Examples or a refin'd Education. 1736.

W. Clark ſcrip.

To Mr. John Bland.

Sir,

As I am endeavouring to make my Universal Penman as compleat as poſsible by the Aſsistance of the best Masters; and as the World is ſensible of your peculiar Excellency in Penmanship, this therefore is to renew my Request of an Original from you, which if you please to comply with, as it will be of singular Service to the Publick to have the Works of so correct a Master to Copy after, so it will be Esteem'd a particular Favour confer'd on

Sr. Your most obliged humble Servt.
Geo. Bickham.

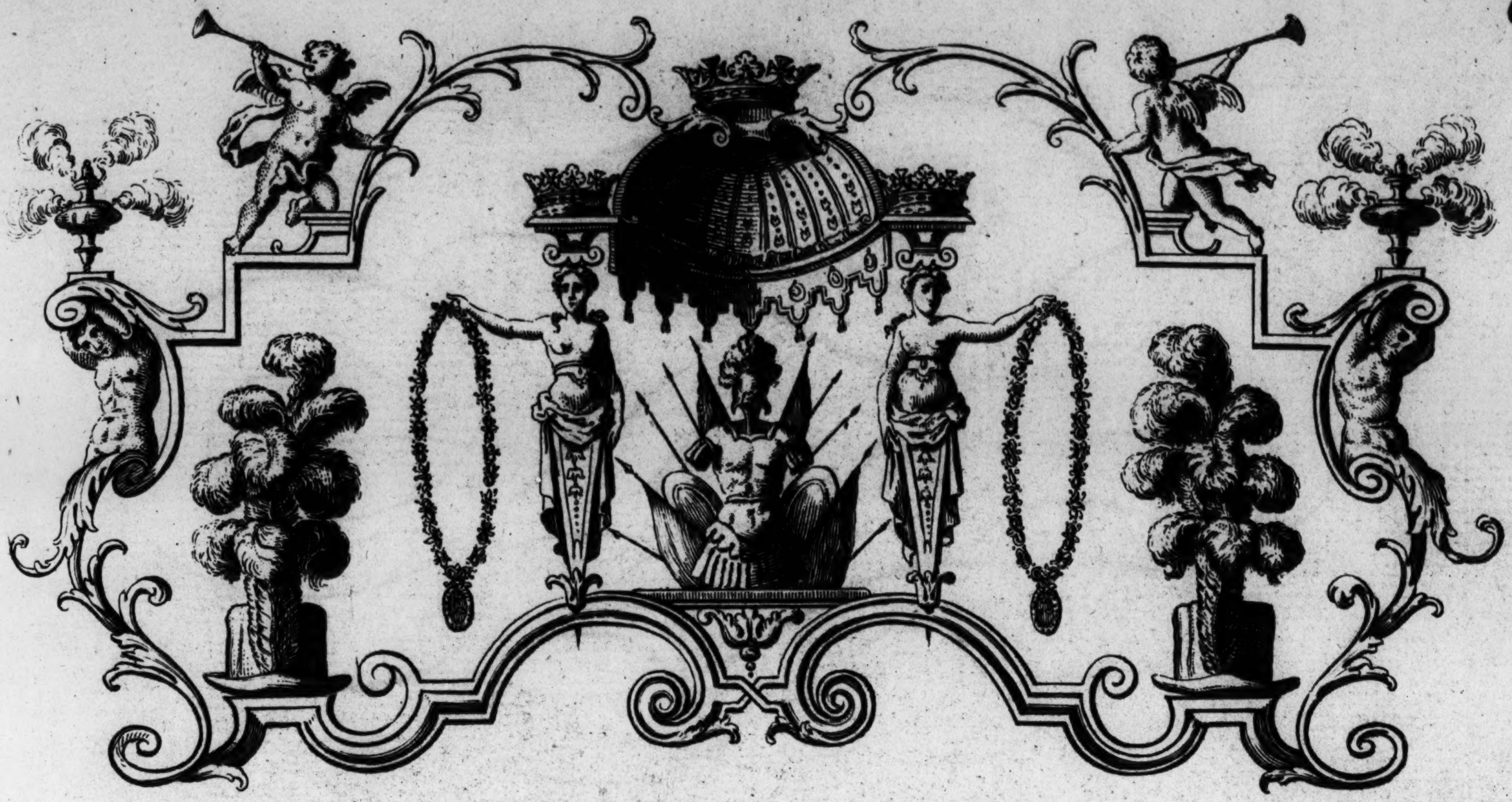
August 16,
1736.

Mr. Bickham,

The Academy, Tower Street
20th. Augt. 1736.

Agreeable to your Request of the 16th. instant, I shall ſend you a Page as soon as my Leisure from Busineſs will permit, and as I don't doubt but you will perform your Part with the utmost Exactneſs in the Engraving, So if mine should in any measure prove Serviceable to the Design of your Book, by meeting with a favourable Reception from the Publick, you may rely on further Aſsistance from,

Sr. Your very humble Servant
J. Bland.



HONOUR.

On poliſh'd Springs, true Men of Honour move,
Free is their Service, and unbought their Love:
When Danger calls, and Honour leads the way,
With Joy they follow, and with Pride obey.

Not all the Threats, or Favours of a Crown,
A Prince's Whiſper, or a Tyrant's Frown;
Can awe the Spirit, or allure the Mind,
Of him who to ſtrict Honour is inclin'd.

Honour! that Spark of the Celeſtial Fire,
That above Nature makes Mankind aſpire,
Ennobles the rude Paſſions of our Frame,
With Thirſt of Glory and Deſire of Fame.

Honour's the Conſcience of an Act well done,
Which gives us Pow'r, our own Deſire to ſhun:
The ſtrong and ſecret Curb of headſtrong Will!
The Self-Reward of Good, and Shame of Ill.

O Honour! frail as Life, thy fellow Flow'r,
Cheriſh'd, and watch'd, and hum'rouſly eſteem'd;
Then worn for ſhort Adornment of an Hour,
And is, when Loſt, no more to be redeem'd!

Peter Norman Scrip.

Nº. XX.

G.Bickham ſculp.

7

Honour.

Honour, tho' a different principle from Religion, produces the same effects. The lines of Action, tho' drawn from different parts, terminate in the ſame point. Religion embraces Virtue, as it is enjoined by the laws of God; Honour, as it is graceful and ornamental to humane Nature.

Honour's a ſacred Tie, the Law of Kings,
The noble Mind's distinguishing Perfection,
That aids & ſtrengthens Virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her Actions where ſhe is not.

Bland Scrip^{t}

HUMILITY.

Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; it cuts off the Envy and Malice of Inferiours & Equals, and makes us patiently bear the Insults of Superiours.

* * *

As Arrogance, & Conceitedneſs of our own Abilities are very shocking & offensive to Men of Sense and Virtue, we may be sure, they are highly displeasing to that Being who always delights in an humble Mind.

E. Auſtin Scripſit 1736.

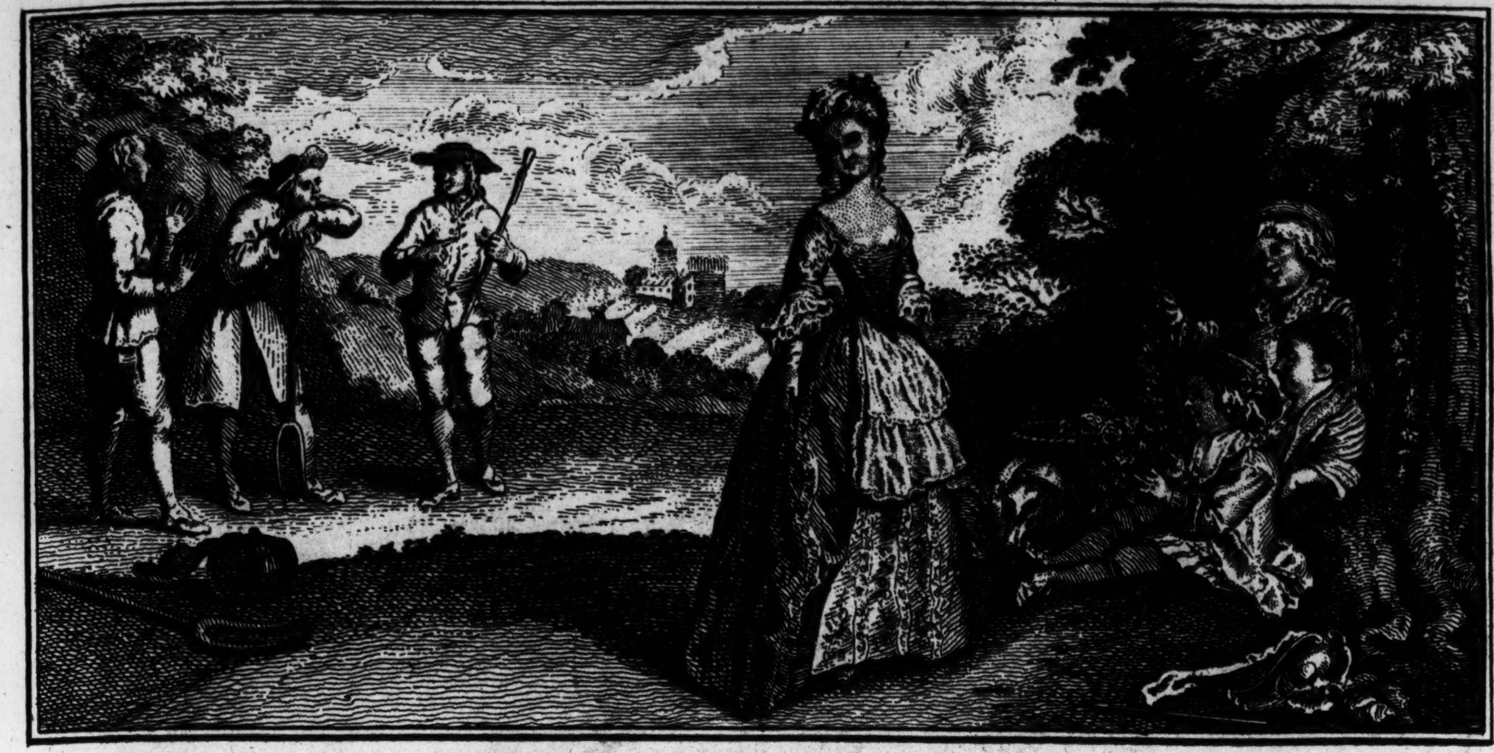
PRIDE.

Of all the Cauſes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgment & misguide the Mind,
What yͤ weak Head with ſtrongeſt Biaſs rules
Is Pride, the never-failing Vice of Fools. &c

Pride hides a Man's Faults from himſelf, and magnifies them to others.

Whatever Nature has in Worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful Pride;
Pride, where Wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty Void of Senſe.

George Bickham
FECIT.



Pleaſure and Recreation.

Pleasure and Recreation, of one kind or other, are absolutely neceſsary to relieve our Minds and Bodies from too constant Attention and Labour.

In rural Seats the Soul of Pleasure reigns,
The Life of Beauty fills the rural Scenes;
Ev'n Love, if Fame and Poets truth declare,
Drew first its Breathings in a rural Air.

Recreation after Buſineſs is allowable, but he that follows his Pleasure instead of his Buſineſs, shall in a little time have no Buſineſs to follow.

E. Auſtin Scripſit December 1736.

Nº. XXI.

G.B. ſculp.

Pleasure.

Too frequent Use does the Delight exclude:—
Pleasure's a Toil when constantly pursu'd.

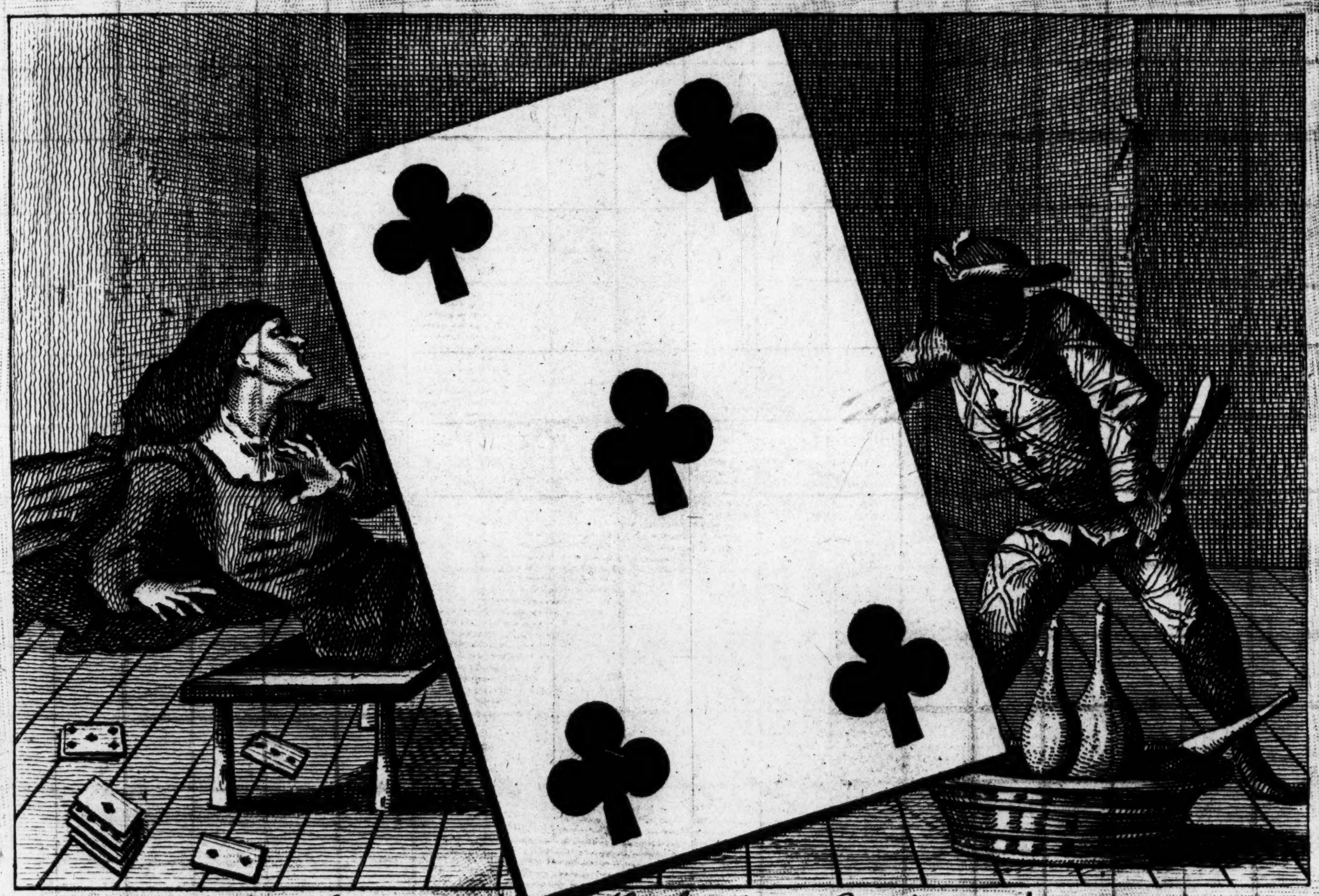
It is a frivilous Pleasure to be the Admiration of a gaping Croud, but to have the Approbation of a good Man in the Cool Reflections of his Closet, is a Gratification worthy an Heroic Spirit: The Applauſe of the One makes the Head Giddy; but the Atteſtation of the other makes yͤ heart glad.

Fond airy Pleasure dances in our Eyes,—
And spreads false Images in fair disguise.

W. Clark scrip.

GAMING.

The Diversion of Cards and Dice, however Engaging, are oftner Provocatives to Avarice and Loſs of Temper, than mere Recreations and innocent Amusements.



Here Scaramouch and Harlequin, at Gaming can't agree;
They Quarrel, and poor Scaramouch is tumbl'd down you see.

All Cheats at Cards, ſtill gaping for their prey,
Quarrels create; and Mischiefs follow Play:
It loſes Time, disturbs ye Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the consequence,
And Murders, sometimes, follow loſs of Pence.

John Bickham Scrip.

Liberality:

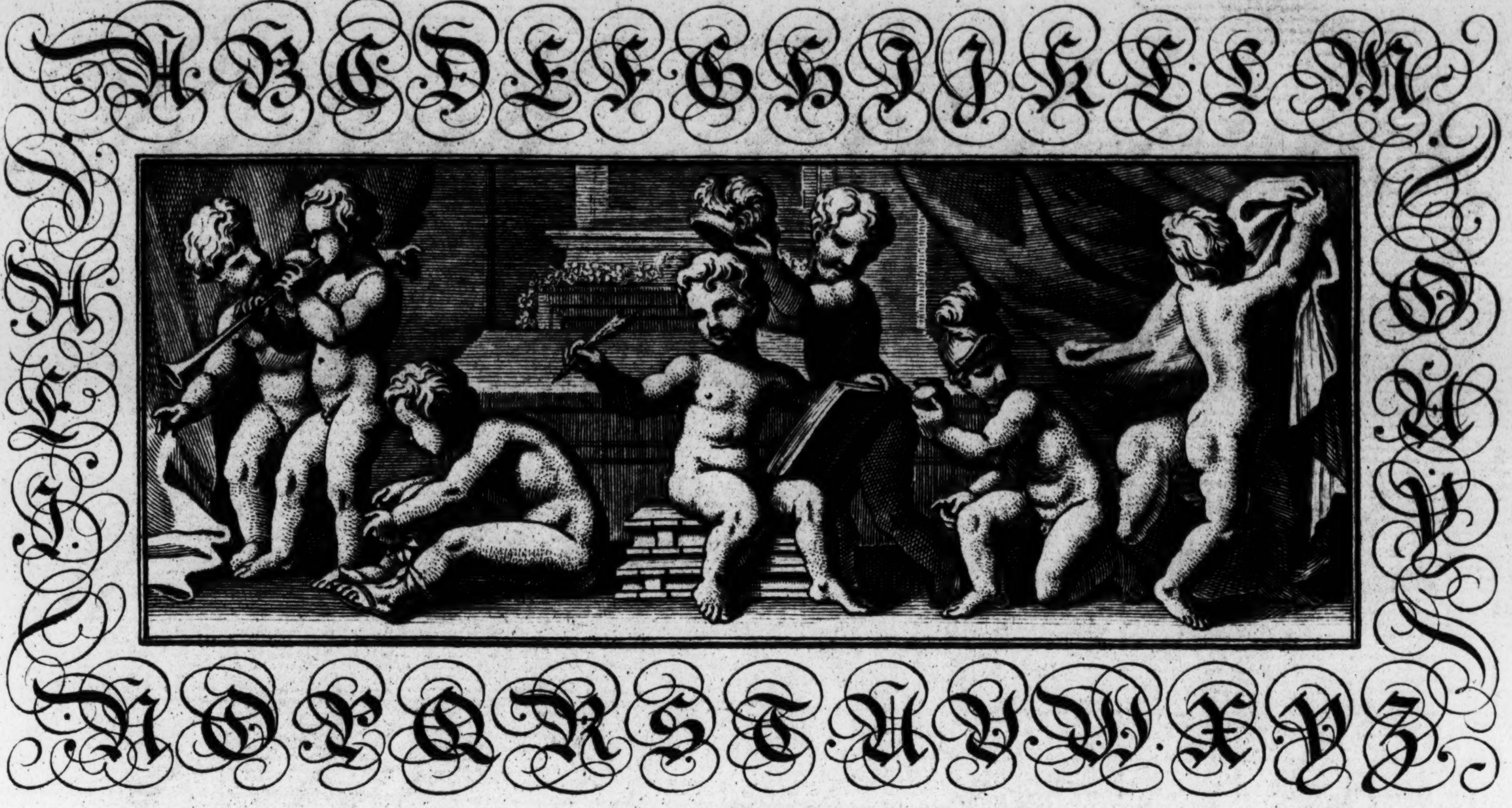
Liberality and Kindneſs, Generosity and Benevolence: All the Actions that flow from these Springs will fill us with Pleasure, and make us Dear to Heaven and Acceptable to Mankind.

Liberality ſhould have ſuch a mixture of Prudence, as not to exceed the Ability of the Giver.

Riches in the Hand of a Beneficent Man are a Bleſsing to the Publick: Such a one is a ſteward to Providence and the noble Means of correcting the Inequalities of Fortune, of relieving the Miserable, and spreading Happineſs to all that are within the Reach of his Acquaintance.

William Kippax

Scripſit 1736.


A B C D E F G H I K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

LETTERS.

By the Aſsistance of Letters the Memory of past Things is preserved, and the Foreknowledge of some Things to come is Revealed: By Them even Things Inanimate Instruct and Admonish Us.

Inſcription is the Language of a Tomb;
Art can by Letters ſpeak when Nature's dumb.

Letters annihilate intervenient Time, and make past Ages present; So that the Living and Dead converse together, and wth this Advantage, that we may learn from the Admonitions of the Dead, that which the Living dare not, or care not to ſay to Us.

Nº XXII.

Geo. Bickham
Fecit

Round Text Copies;

By Willington Clark,

of Christ-Church Southwark.

Aaabbbccddeefffgghhijkkklllmm

nnoopppqrrrsſstttuvvwwxxyyzzz.

ABCDEFGHIKLM

NOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Authority. Barbarity. Centurions.

Demands. Encomium. Fraternity.

ON
Words

Words are thoſe Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understandings: And therefore upon a right Apprehension of them depends yᵉ Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning, and uſ'd in their true Senſe, either in Writing or Speaking.

In all your Words let Energy be found,
And Learn to riſe in Senſe and ſink in Sound:
Harſh Words, tho' pertinent, uncooth appear;
None pleaſe the Fancy, which offend the Ear.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.

COPIES.

Aim at improvement in every line.

Busineſs makes a Man respected.

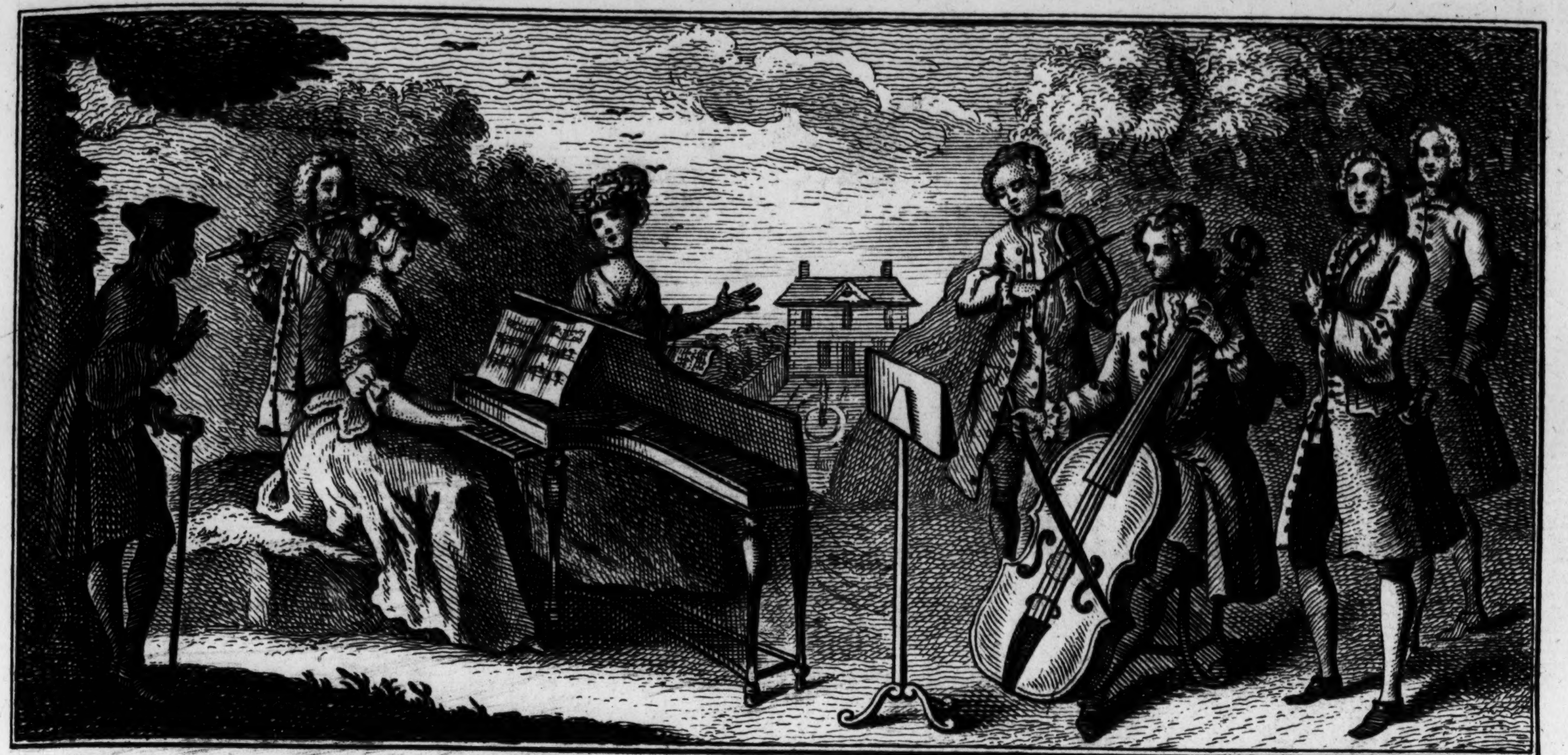
Commendation animates the mind.

Diligence in youth is commendable.

Exceſs produceth great prodigality.

Friendship improves Happineſs.

W. Clark — Scripsit.



Muſick

Musick is an insearchable and excellent Art, which rejoiceth the Spirits and unloadeth Grief from the heart, and conſisteth in time and number.

Muſick alone with ſudden Charms can bind
The wand'ring ſenſe, & calm the troubled mind.

No. XXIII. W. Clark Scrip.t G.Bickham Sculp.

Muſick.

Hear how Timotheus' various Lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate Paſsions fall and riſe;
While, at each Change, the Son of Lybian Jove,
Now burns with Glory, and then melts with Love,
Now his fierce Eyes with ſparkling Fury glow,
Now Sighs ſteal out, and Tears begin to flow:
Perſians and Greeks like Turns of Nature found,
And the World's Victor ſtood ſubdu'd by Sound.

Tell me, O Muſe! (for thou, or none, can'st tell)
The mystick pow'rs that in soft Numbers dwell.
At first a various unform'd hint we find,
Riſe in some Godlike Poet's fertile Mind,
Till all the Parts and Words their Places take;
And with just Marches, Verse & Muſick make.

Vive la Plume.

Bland Scrip.

1737.

Muſick.

Muſick has Charms to ſooth a ſavage Breaſt,
To ſoften Rocks, and bend a knotted Oak;
I've read that Things inanimate have mov'd,
And, as with living Souls, have been inform'd
By magick Numbers, and perſuasive Sound.

The breathing Flutes ſoft Notes are heard around,
And the shrill Trumpets mix their silver Sound.
The vaulted Roofs with echoing Muſick ring;
Touching the vocal Stops, & trembling String.

J. Brooks,
Scr.

Muſick.

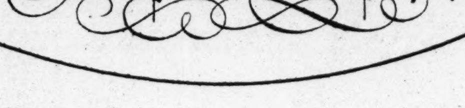
Muſick resembles Poetry, in each
Are nameleſs Graces which no Methods teach,
And which a Master-hand alone can reach.

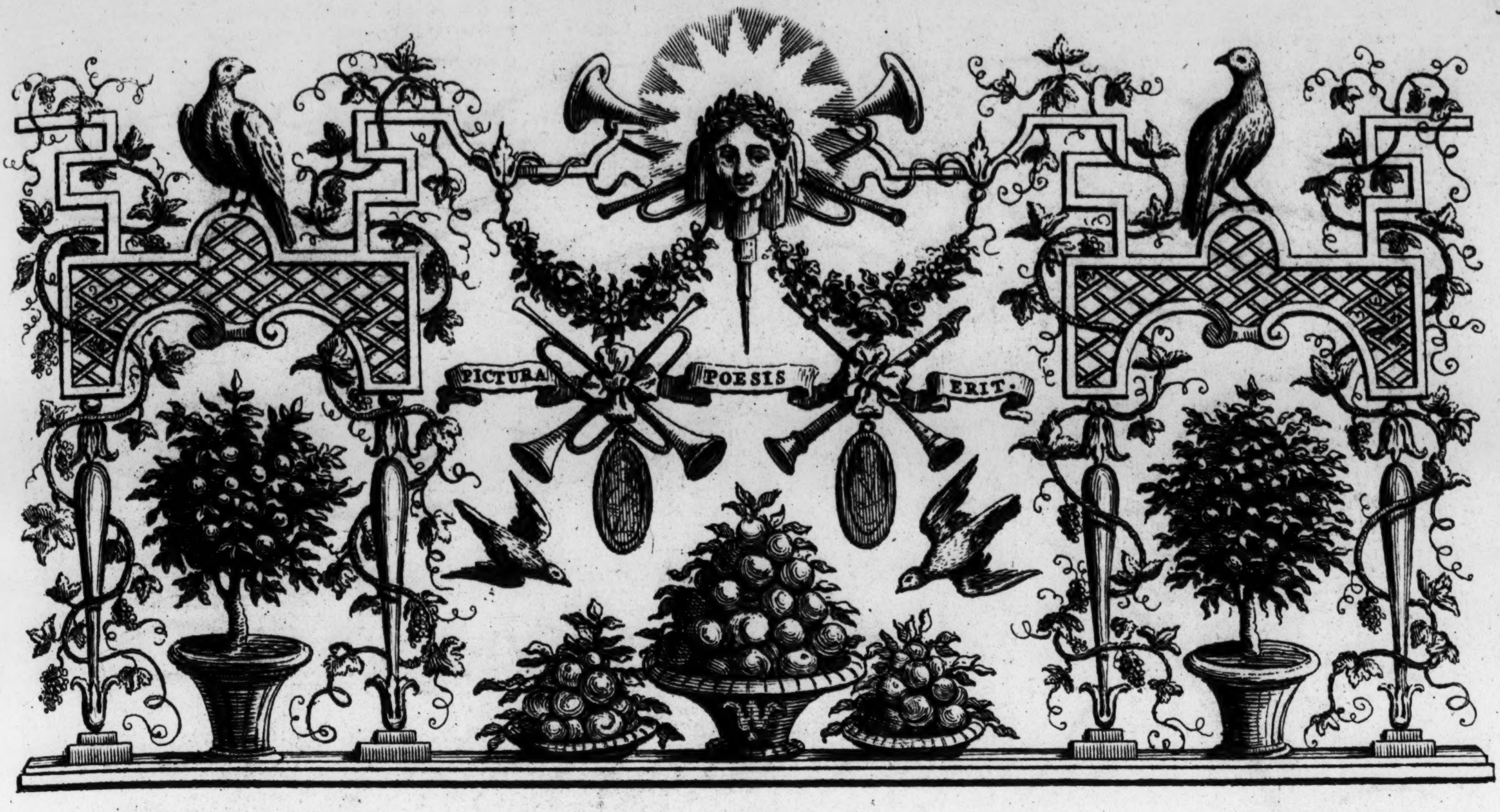
On a Lady's Singing.

Whene'er she Sung, so melting were her Strains,
The Flocks, unfed, seem'd listning on the Plains;
The Rivers would stand still, the Cedars bend;
And Birds neglect their Pinions to attend.

I: Champion Scrip^{t}. 1737.

Hail, Musick! infant Breath of tend'rest Love,
Thou Taste of the Seraphick Joys above,
Blest Harmony! which all Mankind approve.





Poetry.

True Poetry carries its own Conviction along with it, and has native Beauty enough to silence all its Opposers, and dazzle them with over-powering Lustre. Like Insects at Night, it spreads a Circle of Day around it, and undesignedly betrays its own Beauty.

Nathaniel Dove Scripſit.

No. XXIV.

G.B. Sculpt.

TO
The Author of the
Tragedy of Cato.

The Mind to Virtue is by Verſe subdu'd;
And the true Poet is a publick Good.
This Britain feels, while, by your Lines inſpir'd,
Her Free-born Sons to glorious Thoughts are fir'd.
In Rome had you espous'd the vanquish'd Cause,
Enflam'd her Senate, and upheld her Laws;
Your Manly Scenes had Liberty restor'd;
And giv'n the juſt Succeſs to Cato's Sword:
O'er Cæſar's Arms your Genius had prevail'd;
And the Muse triumph'd, where yᵉ Patriot fail'd.

Sic honor & nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. *Hor.*

Gabriel Brooks Scrip.

POETRY

Poetry has had the general Suffrage of all Ages on its side, and been admir'd even by Barbarians themselves, when all other Traces of Politeneſs have been effaced.

Thou know'ſt Parnaſsus' Sweets the World invite,
And ſmootheſt Strains give always moſt delight;
When Truths ſublime in Verſe harmonious roll,
'Twill into Raptures raiſe a Stoick Soul.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.

Poetry.

Poetick Flights are pleaſing Charms we uſe,
Heroick Thoughts and Virtue to infuſe.

Poetry is an Art, whoſe sweet Insinuation might almost convey Piety into resisting Nature, and melt the hardiest Soul to the love of Virtue.

Things of deep Senſe we may in Proſe unfold,
But they pleaſe beſt in lofty Numbers told.

E. Austin Scr.

Painting

Of all the Productions of human Ingenuity, of all the Operations, which the Fancy, aſsisted by the Hand is capable, there is none more excellent or Useful, none more Universally Admired than the Art of Painting.

Whatever yet in Poetry held True,
If duely weigh'd, holds just in Painting too;
Alike from Heav'n congenial first they came;
The same their Labours, & their Praise yᵉ same.
Alike, by turns, they touch the conscious Heart,
And Each on Each reflects the Lights of Art.

It is not without just Ground that the Art of Painting is held in such high Repute: Her Beauties are, & ever will be Entertaining to the Curious, and Nothing more illustrates the Glory of a Nation than her Productions.

Champion Scripsit.

ADVICE
To Young Painters.

Like Zeuxis first with trembling Hand deſign
Some humble Work, and ſtudy line by line;
A Roman Urn, a Grove-encircl'd Bow'r,
The blushing Cherry, or the bending Flow'r.
Painful and slow to Noble Arts we riſe,
And long long Labours wait the glorious Prize.
Yet by Degrees your ſteadier Hand shall give
A bolder Grace, and bid each Object live.
Ev'n Raphael's ſelf From rude Eſsays began,
And ſhadow'd with a Coal his shapeleſs Man.

J. Bland.
Scrip.

Painting.

In Ancient Times, when Painting first began,
A Pen, or Chalk, thus imitated Man.

Long time the Sister-Arts, in Iron Sleep,
A heavy Sabbath did Supinely keep:
At length, in Raphael's Age at once they rise,
Stretch all their Limbs, & open all their Eyes.
Thence rose the Roman & the Lombard Line,
One Colour'd best, and one did best Design.
Raphael's, like Homer's, was the nobler Part;
But Titian's Painting look'd like Virgil's Art.

By slow Degrees the Painting Art advanc'd,
As Man grew polish'd, Picture was inhanc'd.

Brooks. Scr.

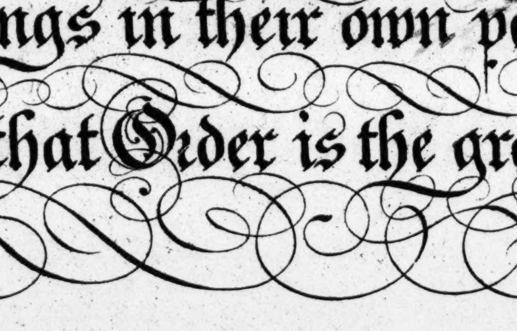
Decorum in Painting.

'Twas a Saying of Xenophon, that, Nothing pleases a Man so much as Decency & Order: And 'tis a Rule in Horace, which is equally Just in Painting as in Poetry.

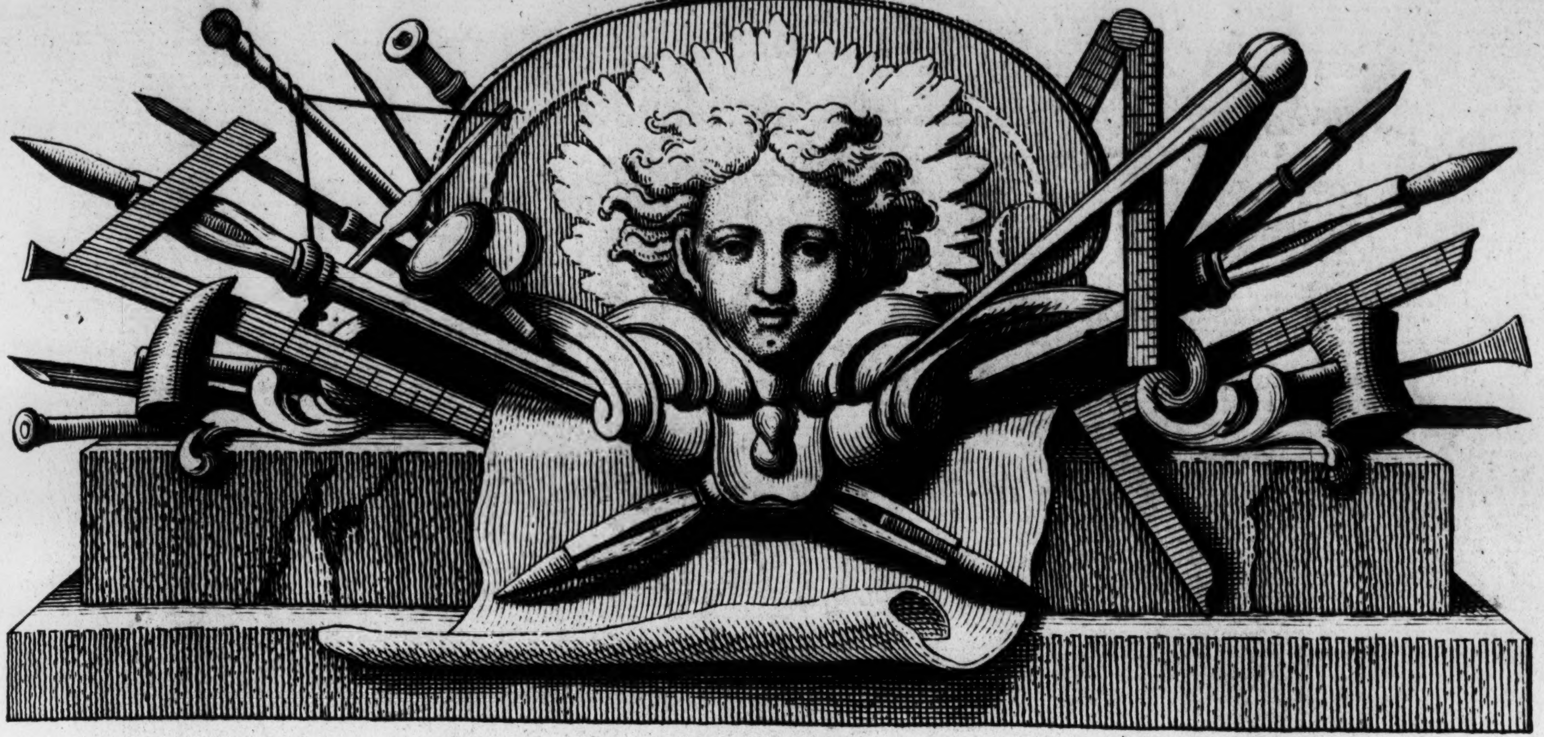
Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know, that Order is the greateſt grace.

This good Oeconomy, or distribution of Figures and Strokes in their proper places, produces the same Effect, in relation to the Eyes, as a Concert of Musick to the Ears.

Math^{l}. Dove



Scripſit.



On

SCULPTURE.

Sculpture, too Sacred to be Man's Device,
When Moſes govern'd, had in Heaven its Riſe;
Where GOD, to make the uſeful Miſtry known,
He Carv'd his Laws on Tabulets of Stone;
And thus, at once, to Iſrael did impart
His own Commands, and this immortal Art.

G. Brooks Scripsit.

1737.

Nº. XXVI.

G:B: Sculp.

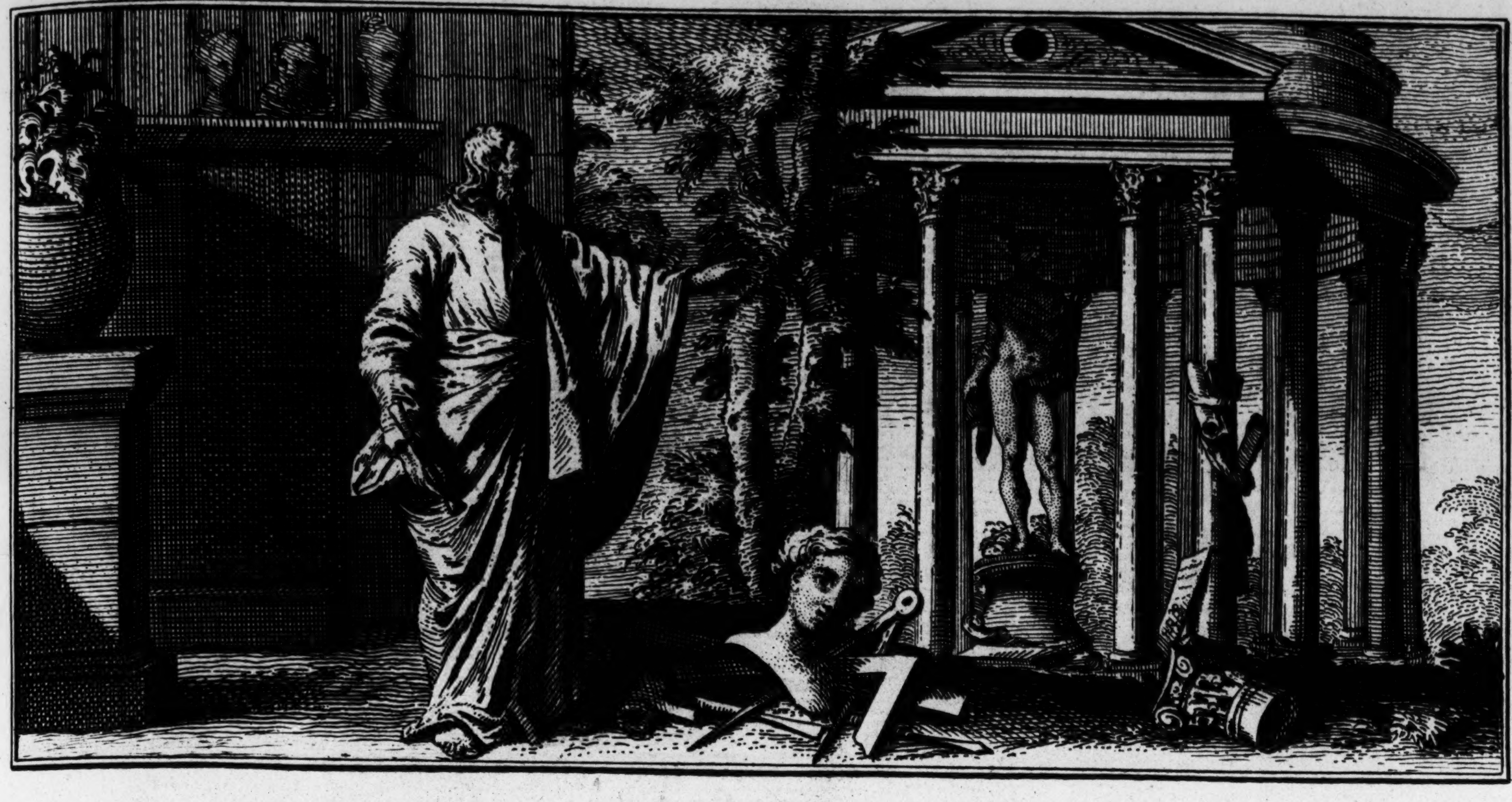
Sculpture.

Some carve yᵉ Trunks, & breathing Shapes beſtow;
Giving the Trees more Life than when they grow.

The Ancients are of Opinion that the Labours of the Sculptor would have done greater Service to their Deities, than thoſe of the Poet. They tell us that the great Veneration which the People paid to them, was owing to their **Statues**, and these were of Use to improve the Wonders the Poets related of thoſe Gods. The Statue of **Jupiter Olympus** made them more easily give Credit to the Fable, that arms him with Thunder-bolt.

The Statues, ſo well Carv'd, such Life did show;
Spectators wonder'd why they did not go.

W. Clark Scrip.



THE
Grecian Carver.

Wise Phidias, thus his Skill to prove,
Thro' many a God advanc'd to Jove;
And taught the polisht Rocks to shine
With Airs and Lineaments Divine;
Till Greece, amaz'd, and half-afraid,
Th' Aſsembled Deities survey'd.

This Wonder of the Sculptor's Hand
Produc'd, his Art was at a Stand:
For who would hope New Fame to raise,
Or risque his well-establish'd Praiſe,
That, his high Genius to approve,
Had carv'd the Gods, and came to Jove.

He Carv'd in Iv'ry ſuch a Maid, ſo Fair,
As Nature could not with his Art compare.

J. Champion ſcripſit.

Sculpture.

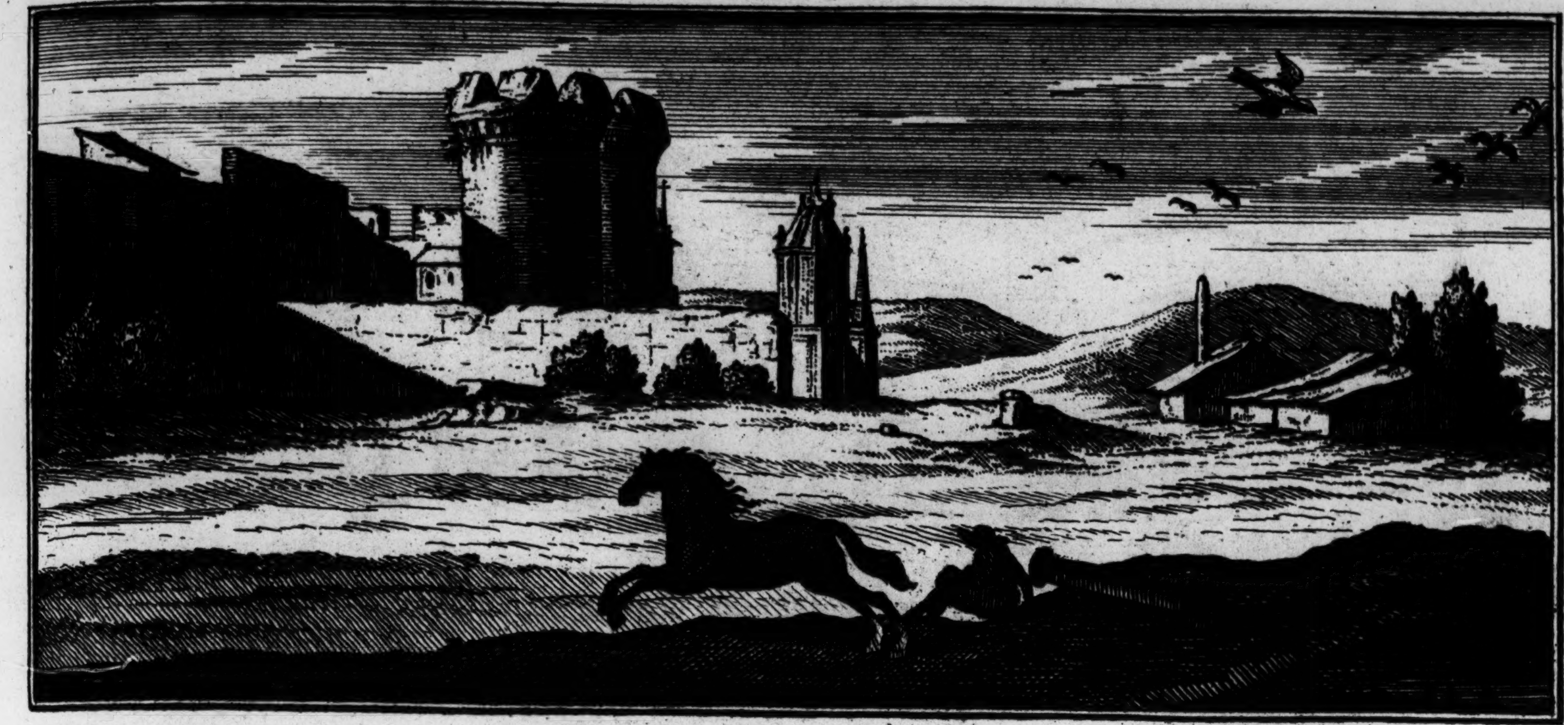
Whoever Meditates ſome great Design,
Let Strength and Nature dawn in every Line;
Let Art and Fancy full Perfection give,
And Each bold Figure ſeem to move and live.

* * *

The meaneſt Sculptor in the Æmilian Square,
Can imitate, in Braſs, the Nails and Hair;
Expert in Trifles, and a cunning Fool,
Able t'expreſs yͤ Parts, but not diſpoſe yͤ Whole.

Says Horace

In his Art of Poetry.



Liberty.

The Love of Liberty with Life is giv'n,
And Life it ſelf's th'inferior gift of Heav'n.

Lucius seems fond of Life; but what is Life?
'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh Air
From time to time, or gaze upon the Sun;
'Tis to be Free. When Liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has loſt its Relish.

'Tis Liberty of Choice that ſweetens Life,
Makes yͤ glad Huſband & yͤ happy Wife.

No. XXVII. W. Clark Scr. G. B. ſculp.

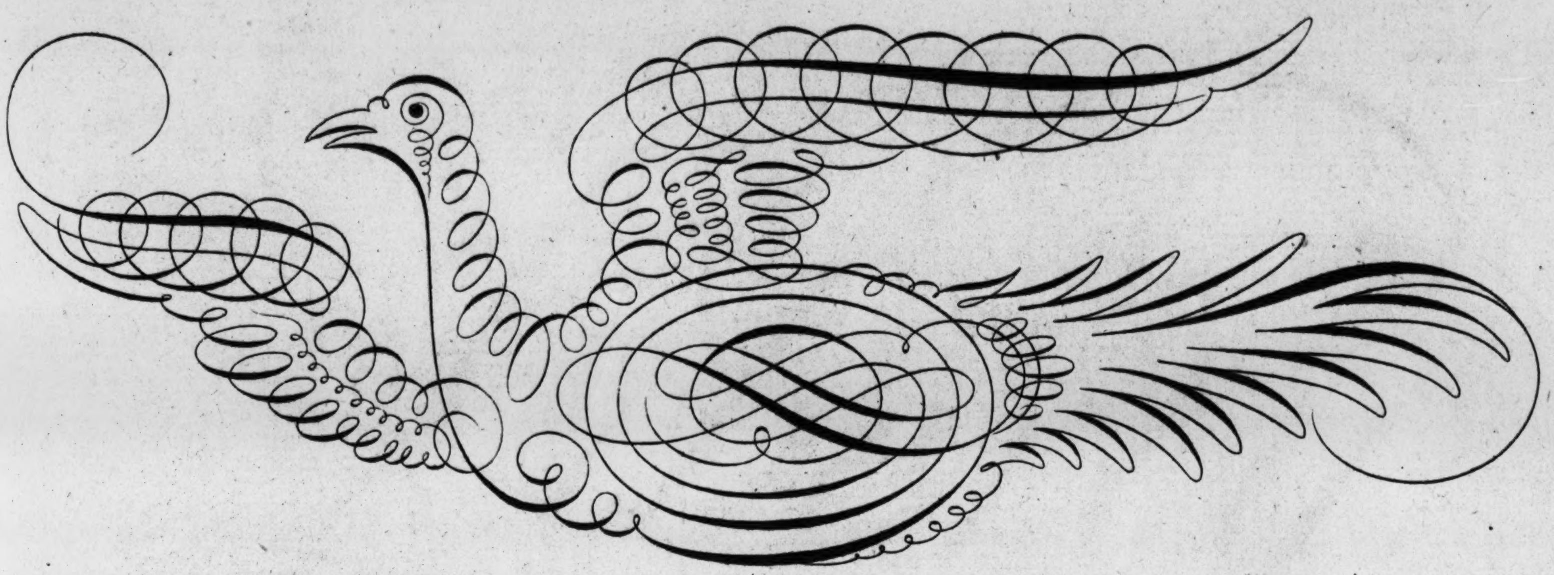
ON
The British Nation.

Fair Liberty sits Goddeſs of our Isle;
And peaceful Bleſsings all around her smile:
Darkneſs and Bigotry before her Fly,
And Truth and Virtue grow beneath her Eye.

From British Laws our choiceſt Bleſsings come,
Honour abroad and Liberty at home.

Mark those who doat on Arbitrary Pow'r,
And you shall find them either hot-brain'd Youth,
Or needy Bankrupts, servile in their Greatneſs,
And Slaves to some, to Lord it o'er the rest.

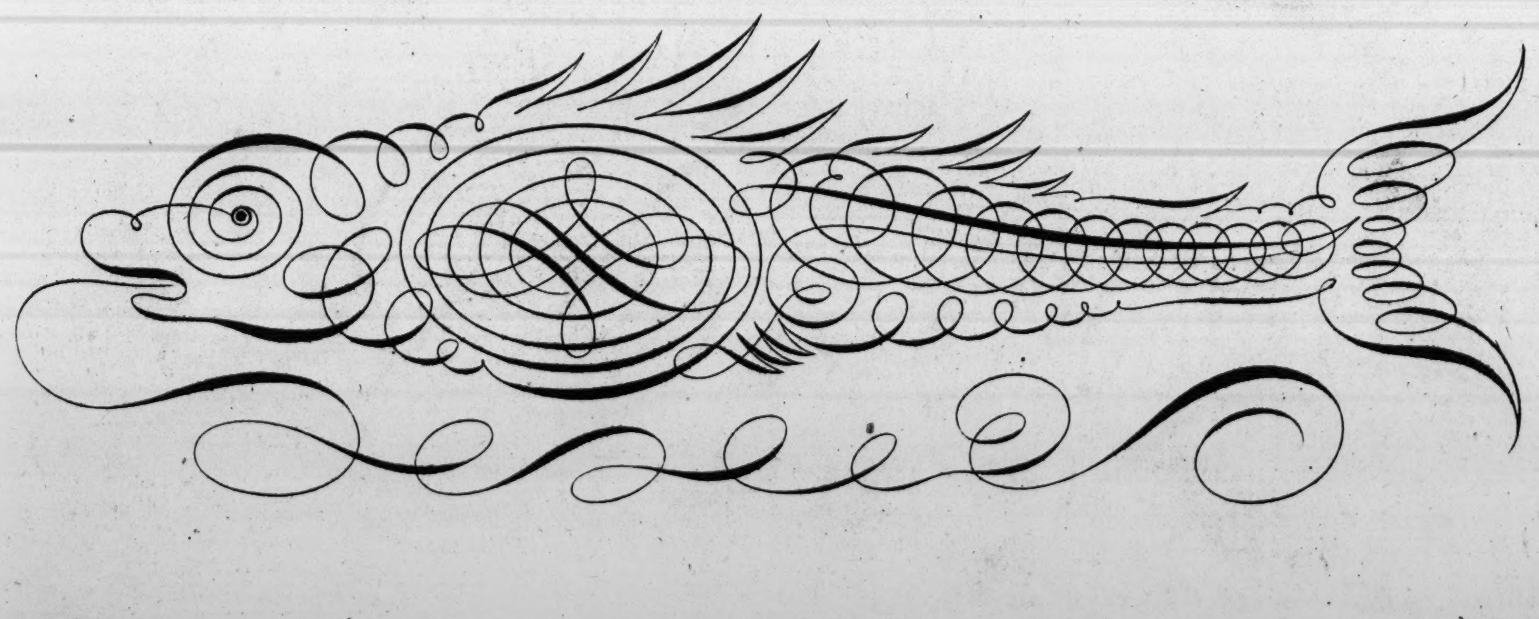
Nathaniel Dove ſcrip.



LIBERTY.

O Liberty! thou Goddeſs heav'nly-bright,
Profuse of Bliſs, & pregnant with Delight!
Eternal Pleasures in thy Preſence reign,
And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton Train.
Eas'd of her Load, Subjection grows more light,
And Poverty looks chearful in thy Sight:
Thou mak'st the gloomy Face of Nature gay,
Giv'st Beauty to the Sun, & Pleasure to the day.

J. Champion Scripſit.



Liberty.

Liberty should reach every Individual of a People, as they all share one common Nature; if it only spreads among particular Branches, there had better be none at all; since such a Liberty only aggravates the Misfortune of those who are depriv'd of it, by setting before them a disagreeable Subject of Comparison.

J Brooks Scr.

VARIOUS
Forms of Buſineſs,
Relating to
Merchandize, and Trade.

VIZ.

Bills of Parcels, Book-Debts, Promiſsory Notes, Acquittances, Bills of Exchange (Inland and Foreign) Bills of Entry, Commiſsions, Directions, and Restrictions; Invoices, Accounts of Sale, Accounts Current, Letters on ſeveral Occaſions, Petitions, ~~Oriental Languages~~, &c.

Deſign'd

For the Improvement of Youth, in all the
Useful Branches of Penmanship;

And Interſperſ'd with

Instructive and Entertaining Topics, for the Amusement of the Curious:

Being,

The Second Part of the Universal Penman,

Written by ſeveral Eminent Maſters.

Nil Penna sed Usus.

N°. XXVIII. G. Bickham Fecit.

To
The Merchants, and Tradesmen
of
Great-Britain.

Gentlemen,

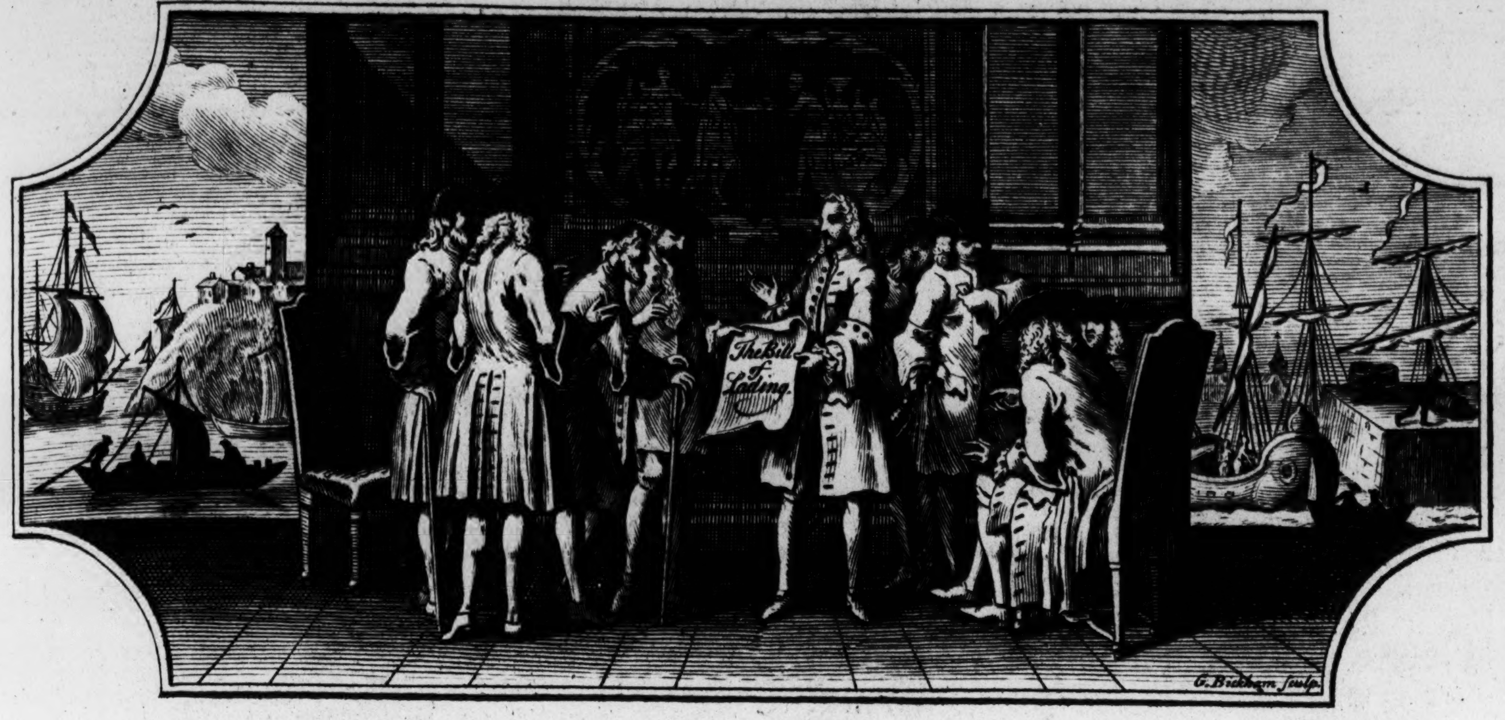
By the generous Encouragement You have been pleas'd to allow Our Eminent Penmen; **Writing** and **Accounts**, no Leſs than **Trade & Commerce**, are become the Glory of Great-Britain. — And as, by Your extensive Trading, and frequent Use of the Pen, You have increas'd the Wealth of each particular City, and made this **Island** distinguish'd and honour'd in all the known Parts of the World; therefore I thought You Gentlemen, the best Judges & Patrons of this Part of the Universal Penman; which Consists chiefly of Various Forms of Buſineſs, design'd for the Improvement of Youth under Your Care: And hoping this Freedom may be excus'd, I beg Leave to Subſcribe my Self,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
very humble Servant

London
19 May 1738.

G. Bickham



Commerce.

Trade and a well regulated Commerce Flourishes by Multitudes, and gives Employment to all its Professors: Fleets of Merchant-men are so many Squadrons of Floating Shops, that vend our Wares & Manufactures in all the Markets of the World, and, with Dangerous Industry, find out Chapmen under both the Tropicks.

Thou, pregnant Commerce! art yͤ source of Peace,
Parent of Arts, and Parent of Increaſe;
By thy diffusive Stores all Nations smile,
Thou art to every Clime a Second Nile.

Josephus **Champion**

Scripſit.

Bills of Parcels.

The Honble. the Lady Ashly.

Bought of Simon Pindar.

1738. March 29.

	l s d	£ s d
36. China Plates	at –:3:8 each	£6 : 12 : –
18. Dishes Ditto	at –:10:6 Do.	9 : 9 : –
A Tea Table Set compleat		3 : 18 : 4
Indian Sprig'd Muslin 1 pes qt. 14 Yards	at –:9:– pr Yd.	6 : 6 : –
Fine Chints 6 pieces	at 3:3:6 pr ps.	19 : 1 : –
30 Indian Fans	at –:2:6 each	3 : 15 : –
	£	49 : 1 : 4

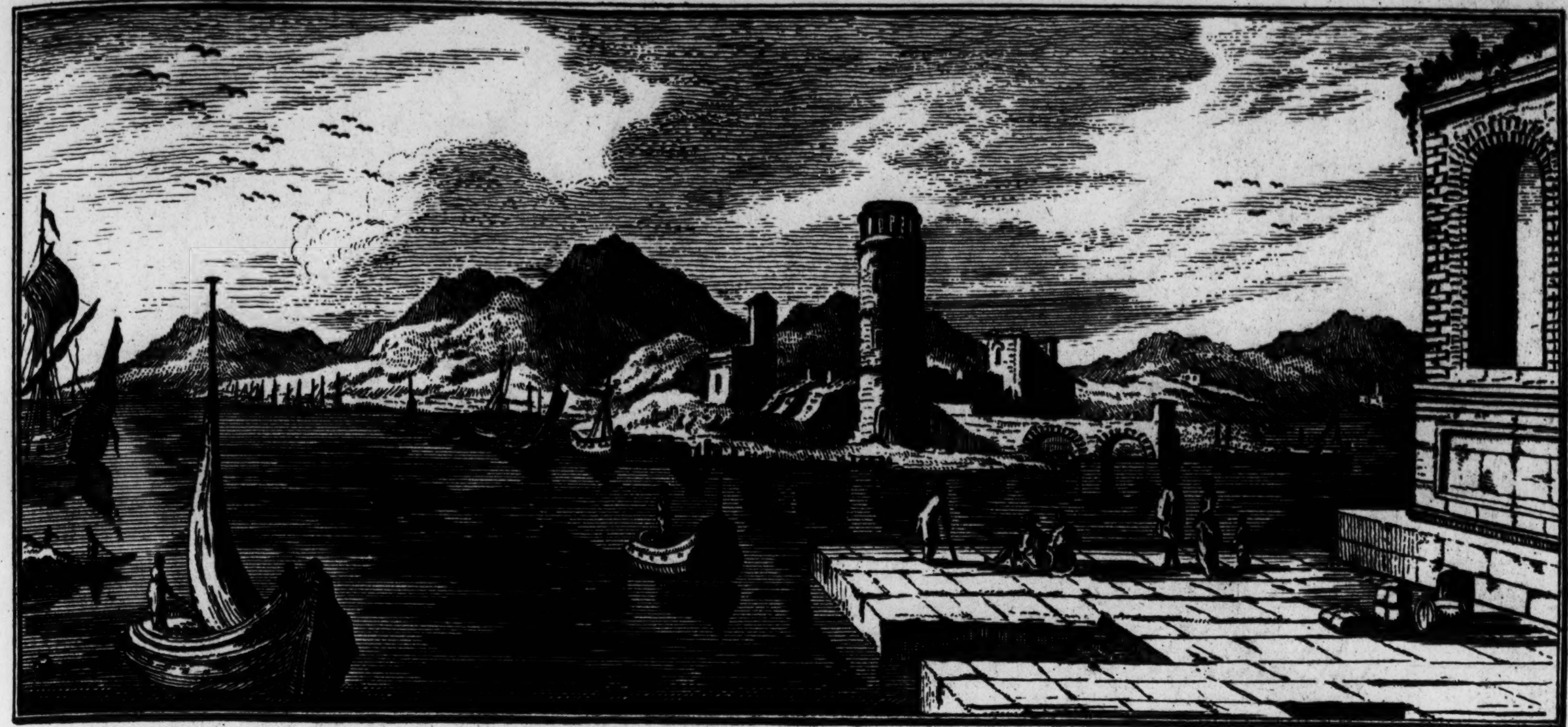
Mr. David Chambers

1738. Bought of James Holt.

April, 19.

	s d	£ s d
15 Pair of Womens Worsted Hose mixt	at 5:7 pr Pair	£4 : 3 : 9
23 Ditto of Mens Silk	at 14:– Do.	16 : 2 : –
32 Ditto of Mens Yarn	at 3:2 Do.	5 : 1 : 4
18 Ditto of Norwich Hose	at 4:10 Do.	4 : 7 : –
40 Ditto of Thread	at 3:6 Do.	7 : – : –
26 Ditto of Womens Silk Gloves	at 4:8 Do.	6 : 1 : 4
	£	42 : 15 : 5

N Dove scr.



Commerce.

Commerce! Thou mayſt the Stars thy Pilots boaſt,
Each Haven is thy Inn, each Prince thy Hoſt;
Kings are but Tenants to thy Farms and Thee,
O! Glorious Commerce! Landlord of the Sea.
Their Sceptral Sway muſt to the Trident Bow,
They the Receivers, but the Donor Thou:
For Thee Golconda's wealthy Caverns ſhine,
And the rich Mountains of Peru are Thine.

N. Dove Scripſit.

N°. XXIX. 17 38. G.B. ſculp.

Book-Debts.

The R^{t} Honourable the Lord Spires D^{r}

1738.

To Thomas Noise Upholder.

April 5,	A Rich Crimson Damaſk Bed laced Compleat	£ 75 . 15 . –
6,	A Set of Window Curtains, & Vallens Ditto	16 . 11 . 8
May 7,	Chairs 10, with 2 Arm'd D^{o} Walnut Tree fram'd	34 . 12 . 6
9,	A fine Carpet, Counterpane, and an Otterdown Quilt	12 . 10 . –
June 6,	A Crimson Velvet Easy Chair, & 2 Stools ditto	13 . 7 . 6
13,	A Wrought Bed dimitty and Furniture Compleat	28 . 18 . 4
		£ 181 . 15 . –

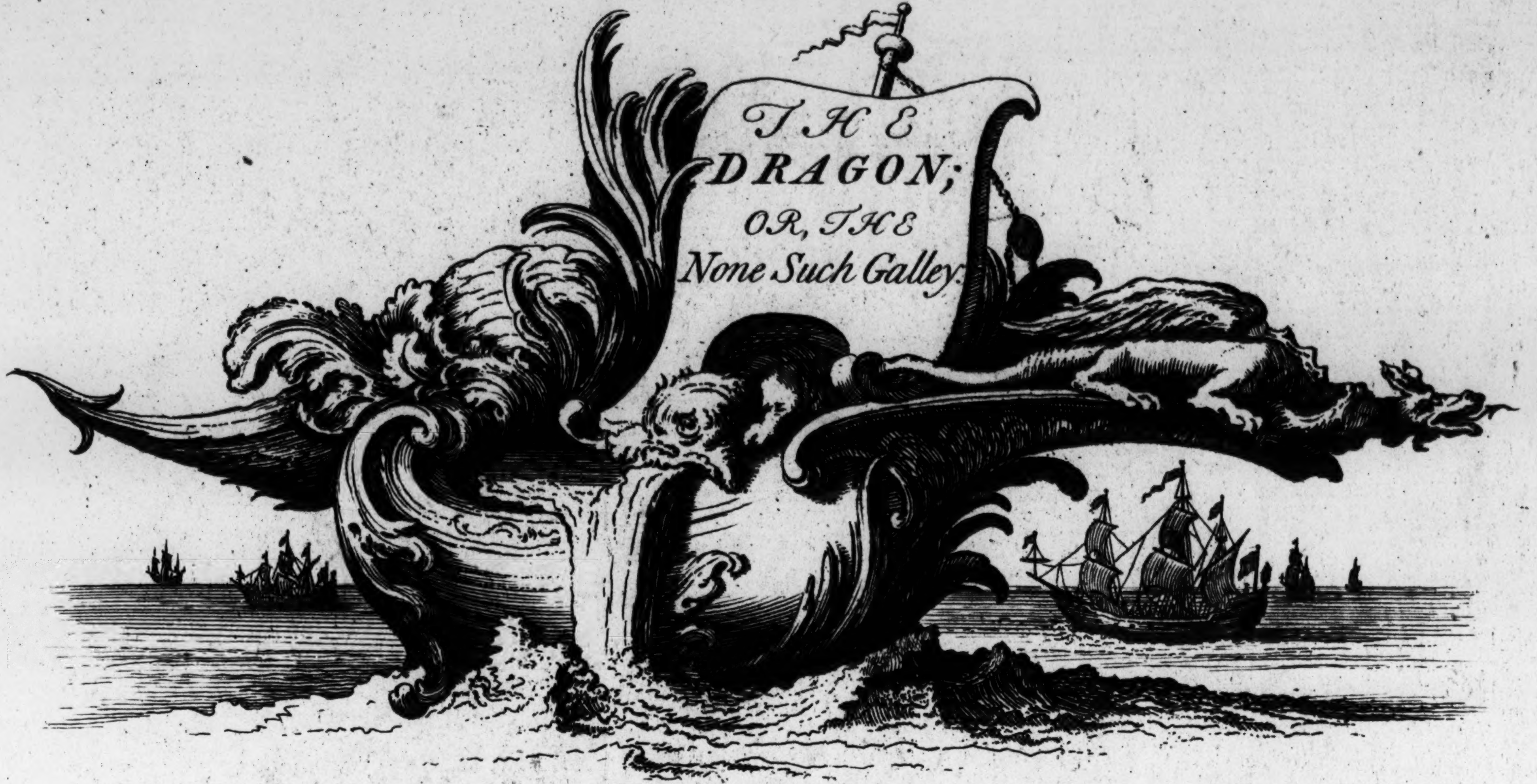
Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Ogdinia D^{r}.

1738.

To Samuel Acres Cabinet maker.

Octo^{r} 3,	A Chimney Glaſs, and a pair of Sconces	£ 5 . 18 . –
4,	A Pair of Peer Glasses 72 Inches, in Guilt frames	30 . – . 9
10,	A Pair of Indian Cabinets .... at £ 43 . 10 each, is	87 . – . –
12,	A Fine Indian four leav'd Screen, & a Fire Screen	17 . 10 . –
Nov. 18,	A Book Case wth Glaſs doors, & Corner Cupboard d^{o}	21 . – . 1
21,	A Walnut tree Table, & a Set of dreſsing boxes Japand	3 . 4 . –
		£ 164 . 12 . 10

Joseph Champion Scrip^{t}.



Merchandize

Merchandize promotes Humanity; as it has open'd and yet keeps up an Intercourſe between Nations, far remote from one another in Situation, Cuſtoms and Religion; promoting Arts, Induſtry, Peace and Plenty; by mutual Benefits diffuſing mutual Love from Pole to Pole; and teaching the Advantages of Honeſt Traffick.

Our Trade extends as far as Winds can blow,
Or Ships, or Fiſh, upon the Waters flow.

G. Bickham
Sculp.

The Generous Merchant To his Friend in Distreſs.

Sr

I have heard of the Casualties which have involv'd you in Extream distreſs at this Time; and knowing you to be a Man of great Good-Nature, Industry and probity, have resolv'd to stand by you: Be of good Cheer, the Bearer brings with him Five thousand Pounds, and has my Order to Answer your Drawing as much more on my Account. I did this in hast for Fear I shou'd come too late for your relief; but you may Value Yo.r Self with me to the Sum of Fifty thousand pounds; for I can very cheerfully run the Hazard of being so much leſs rich than I am now, to save an honest Man whom I love,

Your Friend and Servant

T. Bank.

Greenwich
June 26.
1738.

Samuel Vaux
script.

THE
Honest Merchant;
OR,
Thorowgood to Trueman.

Honest Merchants, as ſuch, may sometimes contribute to the Safety of their Country; as they do at all times to its Happineſs; therefore if you ſhould be tempted to any Action that has the appearance of Vice or Meanneſs in it, on reflecting upon the Dignity of our Profession, you may, with honeſt Scorn, reject whatever is unworthy of it. And as the Name of Merchant never degrades the Gentleman, so by no means does it exclude him from that Denomination, only take heed not to purchase the Character of Complaisant at yͤ Expence of yo.ʳ Sincerity.

Merchants for Traffick form Designs,
And give to Britain Indian Mines.

Nº. XXX. Bland, Scripᵗ. G.B. Sculp.

A Bricklayer's Bill.

Sr. Pargiter Fleetwood, Dr.

To James Mainstone for Work & Materials —
in his House on Tower-hill, London.

1738.

Mar. 28.	Bricks	25 Thousd.	at 15:7 ℘ M.	£19.9.7
30.	Tiles	11 Ditto	at 19:5 Ditto	10.13.7
Apr. 5.	Lime	28 Hund.	at 15:11 ℘ hund.	22.5.8
12.	Sand	19 Load	at 3:10 ℘ Load	3.12.10
May. 7.	Ridge Tiles	149	at 8:1 ℘ hund.	—.12.—
June, 16.	Work, for Self	90 Days	at 3:— ℘ diem	13.10.—
—.	Do. ye Labourer	90 Do.	at 1:8 Ditto	7.10.—
—.	Do. my Man	90 Do.	at 2:6 Ditto	11.5.—
				£...88.18.8

N. B. A Brick ought to be 9 Inches Long, 4¼ broad, & 2½ thick. 500 Bricks are a Load, a thousand Tiles the same. 25 Bushels are a Hundred of Lime. About 4500 Bricks will make a Rod of Brickwork, Viz. 272¼ Square Feet, a Brick & a half thick.

J. Champion

Scripsit.

DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.

CREDIT.

The Merit of the Merchant is above that of all other Subjects; For while he is untouched in his Credit, his Hand-writing is a more portable Coin for the Service of his Fellow Citizens, & his Word the Gold of Ophir to the Country wherein he resides.

The moſt unhappy of all Men, and the moſt expoſed to the malignity or Wantonneſs of the common Voice, is the Trader. Credit is undone in Whiſpers: The Tradesman's Wound is received from one who is more private & more cruel than the Ruſſian with the Lanthorn and Dagger.

G. Brooks.

Sir Andrew Gold and Co.

Bought of the United East-India Co.

At Four Months, 27.th Novem.r 1738.

Pepper, 2 Lots viz

C qr ℔ ℔

N.o 17....10 Baggs q.t....27 : 1 : 18. Tr..150.

20....10 Ditto........24 : 3 : 24 138.

Gr...52 : 1 : 14 288.

Tr....2 : 2 : 8.

Nt..49 : 3 : 6...at 10½ d. ꝑ ℔...£.244 : – : 9

Red-wood, 2 Lots viz

Ton C

N.o 47....120 Sticks......10 : 13.

48....100 Ditto......11 : 12.

220 Sticks......22 : 5..at £3 : 7s. ꝑ Ton...£.74 : 10 : 9

Wormseed, 3 Bales, viz

C qr ℔

N.o 18...w.t......3 : 1 : 10.

24...d.o......4 : 2 : –.

27...d.o......2 : 3 : 19.

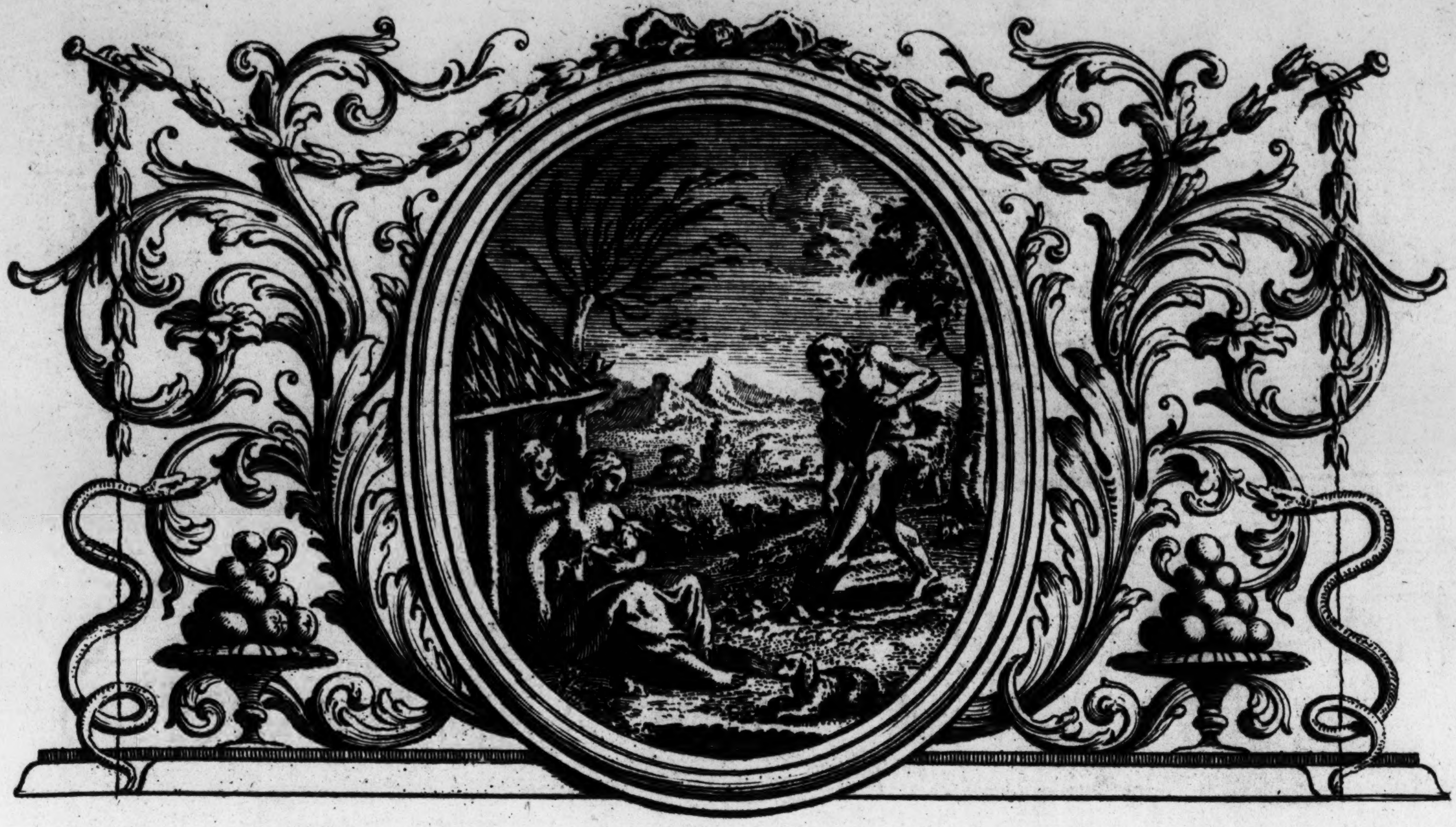
Gr..10 : 3 : 1.

Tr....1 : – : 15.

Nt..9 : 2 : 14...at 13½ d. ꝑ ℔.......£.60 : 12 : 9

£.379 : 4 : 3

Nathaniel Dove, Scrip.t



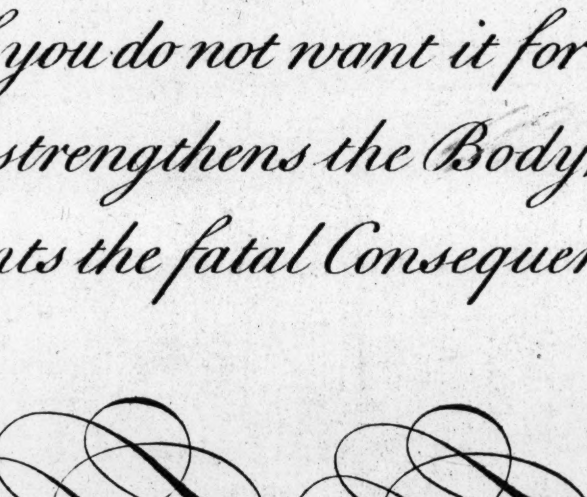
LABOUR.

Love Labour; if you do not want it for Food, you may for Physick: It strengthens the Body, invigorates the Mind, and prevents the fatal Consequences of Idleneſs.

* * *

In the sweat of thy Face shalt thou eat Bread, until thou return unto the Ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for Dust thou art; and unto Dust shalt thou return. Gen. 3.19.

E. Austin



Scripsit.

N°. XXXI. 1738. G.B. Sculp.

A Carpenter's Bill.

Conrade Dubois Esqr D.^{r}

To Henry Sims, For Work & Materials
in his Houſe at Henley Park, Surrey.

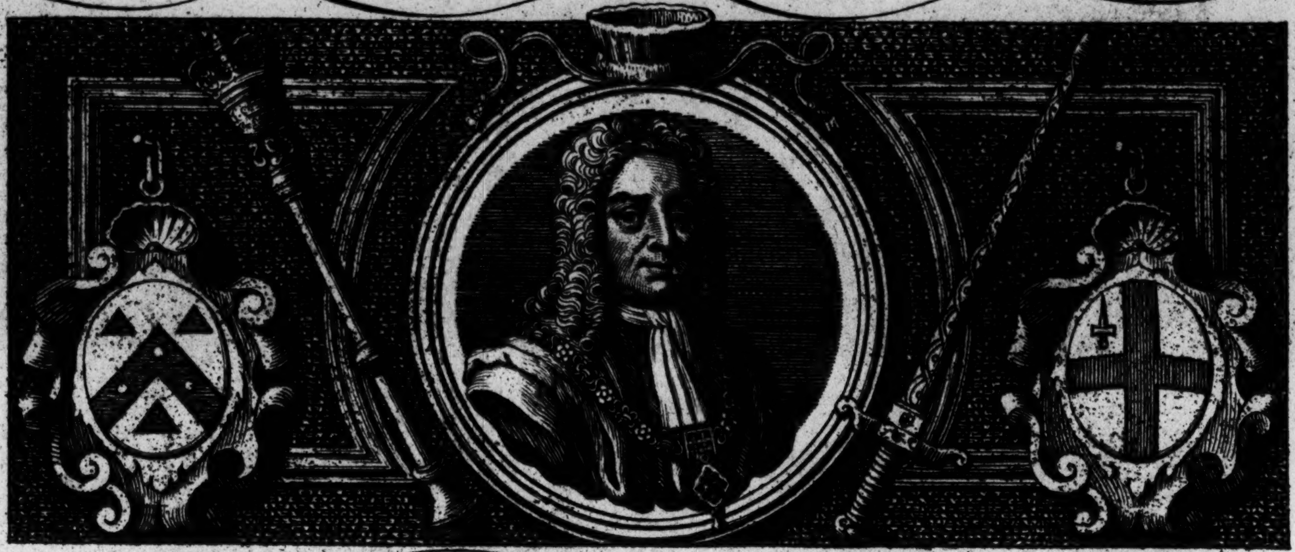
1738.

					£ s d		£
May 18,	Oaken Timber	12	Load	at	2 : 5 : –	a Ton	£ 33 . 15 . –
d.^{o} 27,	Fir Timber	35	Ton	at	1 : 12 : 10	a Load	45 . 19 . 4
June 11,	Oaken Plank	96	Foot	at	– : – : 3½	℘ Foot	1 . 8 . –
d.^{o} 15,	Norway Deals	590		at	6 : 15 : –	℘ Hund.	33 . 3 . 9
d.^{o} 29,	Sixpenny Nails	29	Thous.^{d}	at	– : 3 : 10	℘ M	5 . 11 . 2
–,	Ten Groat Nails	30	D.^{o}	at	– : 14 : 10	D.^{o}	22 . 5 . –
July 16,	Work for my Self	90	Days	at	– : 3 : 4	℘ day	15 . – . –
–,	D.^{o} For 1 Man	90	d.^{o}	at	– : 2 : 6	d.^{o}	11 . 5 . –
–,	Wainſcot	73	Yds	at	– : 3 : 2	℘ Y.^{d} agreed	11 . 11 . 2
–,	Double Quarter	58	Feet	at	– : – : 4	℘ Foot	– . 19 . 4
							£ 180 . 17 . 9

Note. Deals and Nails are 120 to the Hundred, 50 Feet are a Load, and 40 Feet a Ton of Timber.

N: Dove ſcr.

A Lord Mayor of LONDON.



Reputation.

Reputation, Honour, and Prefermt. are gain'd, retain'd, and maintain'd by Diſcretion, Sincerity, and Humility; with which till a Man is accommodated and accompliſh'd, he is not eſteemed as a worthy Member in a Common-wealth.

Reputation, which is the Portion of every Man who would live with the knowing and elegant Part of Mankind, is as ſtable as Glory if it be as well founded; & ye common Cause of human Society is thought to be concern'd when we hear a Man of good Behaviour calumniated.

Mos. Gratwick, Scripſit.

East India House; 25th Septem.r 1738.

Sir Anthony Dealmuch

Bought of the United East-India Comp.a

At a publick Sale, 2 Lots of Callico, and 2 Lots of Muslin, on a Discount of £6 ⅌ Cent

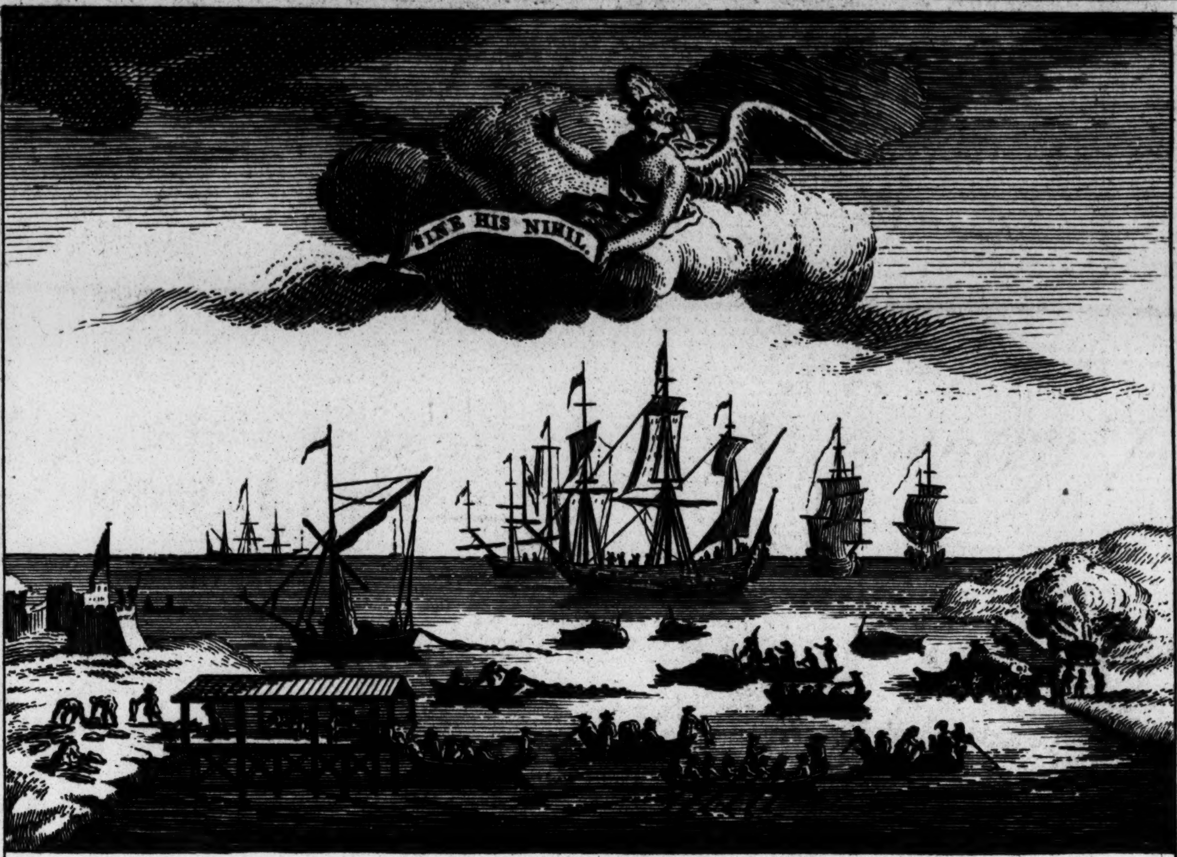
Contents viz

		s	d
Lot, 20, Containing 150 pieces Callico ⅌ the Wager At £7.18.6 ⅌ Piece	£.1188	15	—
Lot, 54, Containing 150 Pieces D.o ⅌ the Berwick At £8.15.6 ⅌ piece	£.1316	5	—
Lot, 95, Containing, 150 Pieces Muslin ⅌ the Bolton At £10.11.7 ⅌ Piece	£.1586	17	6
Lot, 109, Containing 150 pieces D.o ſtrip'd ⅌ the Naſsau At £13.17.4 ⅌ Piece	£.2080	—	—
	£ 6171	17	6

The 29th Septemb.r 1738

Charles Simonds, Broker

Dove Scrip.t


SINE HIS NIHIL.

Business.

I'm sent the Genius of the British Isle,
Your long bewild'red Thoughts to Unbeguile.
Enrich your Selves, may Britain smile in Peace,
Your proper Business is your Trades Increase;
The Sea's your native strength, Fish is y^r Wealth,
In other Projects you Amuse your Self.
Imploy your Poor in Fishing up that Oar,
To fill your Chequer, and secure your Shoar.
Herrings, & Whales, the Mine is given you,
Search them they are your happier Peru.
In wooden Walls reign Monarchs of the Seas,
And stretch Commerce, & Conquest as you please.

H. Dove Scrip.

No. XXXII. 1738. G.B. Sculpsit.

Letters of Buſineſs.

Mr. James Ellis — Coventry Jan. 2d. 1738.

I have yours of the 23d. past, with the Accot. inclosed; I shall by the next Post remit you a Bill for £127. and desire you to send me the next return, by Job Hill, 3 ps. of Superfine Grey Broad-Cloth; and 3 ps. of Holland about 8s. 6d. ⅌ Ell.

I am
Your humble Servant,
William Smith

To Mr. James Ellis
in Cheapside London.

Mr. William Smith — London Jan. 9th. 1738.

Yours of the 2d. Instant I received as also of the 4th. with a Bill for £127. which is paid, and placed to Your Accot. I have this day sent by Job Hill, accordg. to yr. Order,

3 ps. Superfine Grey Cloth	qt. 108 Yds at 16s ⅌ Yd	£86. 8. –
3 ps. fine Holland	qt. 47 Ells at 8.6d ⅌ Ell	19.19.6
	£	106.7.6

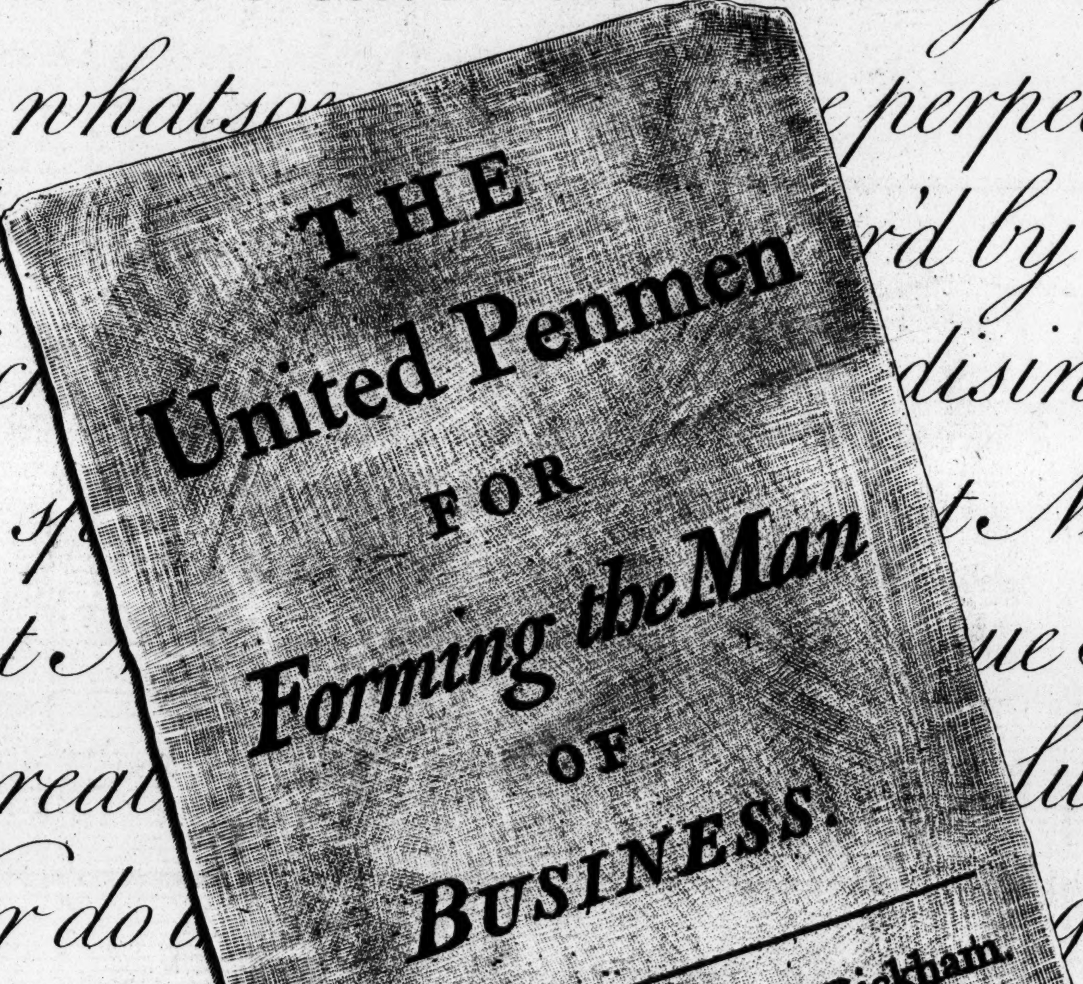
Your humble Servt.
James Ellis

To
Mr. William Smith
Draper at Coventry.

Emal. Auſtin Scriptt.

Succeſs.

Succeſs, the Mark no mortal Wit,
Or surest Hand can always hit?
For whatso e perpetrate,
We d 'rd by Fate.
Whic disinherits,
For sp t Merits,
Great ue Sons,
Of great lutions,
Nor do t g forth
Events st Worth
But somet and in their ſtead
Fortune and Cowardice succeed. Hud. Canto I.



THE
United Penmen
FOR
Forming the Man
OF
BUSINESS.
Printed for and sold by G. Bickham.

Bickham Fecit.

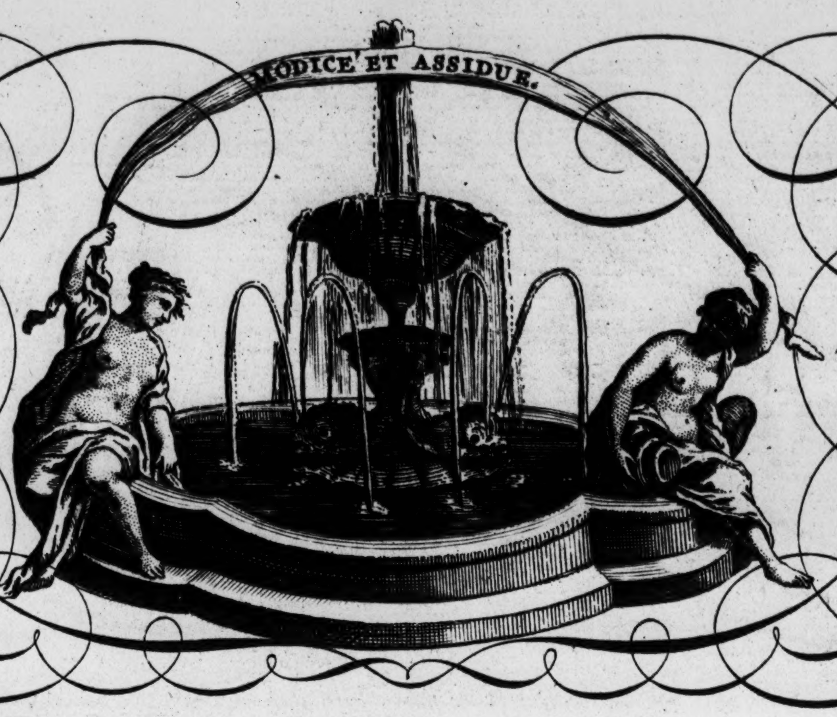
Buſineſs.

How bright does the Soul grow with Use and Buſineſs? With what proportion'd sweetneſs does that Family flouriſh, where but one Laborious Guide steers an order'd & regular Courſe.

When thou haſt BUSINESS of concern to do
With Prudence Act, and Reſolution too;
Under whoſe Conduct you will ſeldom Fail,
Wiſdom and Courage join'd, muſt needs prevail.

In my Opinion, that Man may be truly said to live, and enjoy his Soul, who giving his Mind to Buſineſs, purſues a Reputation by some commendable, Famous Action or honest Art.

Jo. Champion Scr.


MODICE ET ASSIDUE.

Succeſs in Buſineſs;

Or, the Arts of Thriving.

The Arts to be used as means of Thriving in the World, are no other than thoſe of an ingenious Induſtry and unreproveable Integrity, the two best & most ſolid Baſes of a proſperous Condition.

When Buſineſs calls us to unfurl the Sails,
And o'er the Surface ſcud before the Gales;
Preſence of Mind, and Courage in Diſtreſs,
Are more than Armies to procure Succeſs.
The Sire of Gods and Men, by his Decrees,
Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Eaſe.

Providence is commonly Indulgent to the honeſt Endeavours of induſtrious Persons, that the more laborious they are in their Employments, the more they Thrive and are bleſsed in them.

Would'ſt thou be Rich be Diligent.

Bickham Sculpsit.

Nº. XXXIII. MDCCXXXVIII.

Letters of Credit.

London Novr 2, 1738.

Sir

The Bearer M^{r}. Thomas Holt, being on his Travels, may have Occaſion for Money; Pleaſe to furniſh him as his Occaſions require, taking his Receipts, and your Draughts for the Value shall receive due Honour, from

Your humble Servant

Abel Cash

A Monſ. Boitard,
Banquier, a Paris.

Paris, 5 Decem.^{r} 1738.

S^{r},

The Bearer Mons. Jean Soir, will have Occaſion for Seventy Pounds; therefore request you would Advance him the said Sum, or ſuch Part as he shall require, and take his Bill on me for the same, I am, S^{r}

Your most hum.^{ble} Servt

Louis D'Or.

To M.^{r}
John Stout, Merchant,
In London.

---

17 G. J. B. 38.

A Letter of Credit.

Sir, London Sep.r 2, 1738.

Please to furnish the Bearer Mr. John Meanwell, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, as he shall require the same, & place it to my Account, for which this Letter of Credit with his Receipt shall be your Voucher and Warrant, giving upon Payment a Line or two of Advice, to

Your real Friend
and humble Serv.t

To
Mr. Nich.o James
Merch.t in Hull.

Sam.l Standfast.

Receiv'd October 1.st 1738 of Mr. Nicholas James, Twenty Pounds by Vertue of Mr. Sam.l Standfast his Letter of Credit, of 2.d Sep.r last for the said Sum

£20.–.–

P. Jn.o Meanwell.

W. Clark Scripsit.

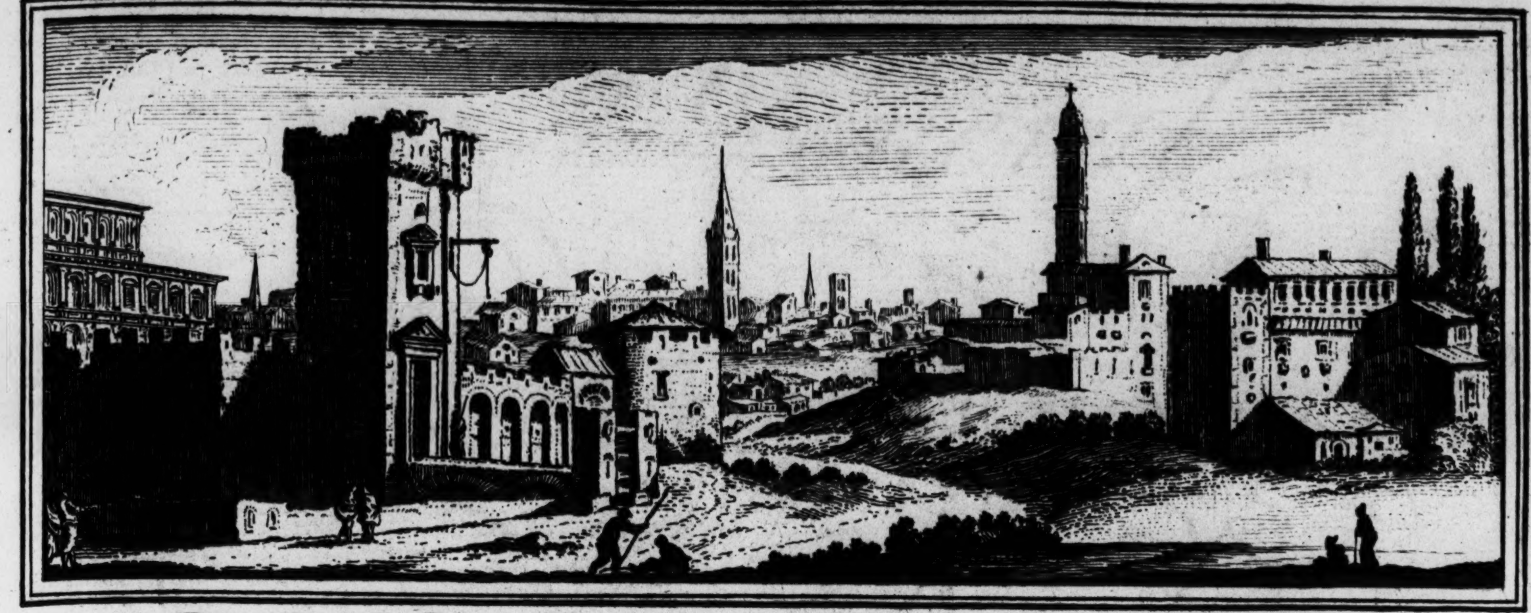
Promiſes:

Let your Promises be sincere; and so Prudently considered as not to exceed the reach of your Ability; He who Promises more than he is Able to Perform is False to himself; and he who does not Perform what he has Promised, is a Traytor to his Friend.

Your Promiſes once made are paſt Debate;
And Truth's of more Neceſſity than Fate.

N. Dove Scrip.

A City of good Repute.



Reputation, and the Credit of the Merchant.

Good Name in Man or Woman,
Is the immediate Jewel of our Souls.
Who steals my Purse, steals Trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, & has been Slave to Thousands.
But he that Filches from me my Good Name,
Robs me of that which not Enriches him,
And makes me Poor indeed.

By untouch'd Credit and by Foreign Trade,
The Honeſt Merchant eminent is made;
In Words ſincere, in Actions juſt and fair,
He makes his Credit the effect of CARE.

How careful ought a Man to be in his Language of a Merchant. It may possibly be in ye Power of a very shallow Creature to Lay the Ruin of the best Family in the most opulent City; and the more so, the more highly the Merchant deserves of his Country: that is to say, the farther he places his Wealth out of his hands, to draw home that of another Climate.

N°. XXXIV. Joseph Champion Scripſit. G. Bickham Sculp^{t}.

A General Letter of Credit

S^r,

Paris, Feb. 3^d. 1738.

The Bearer, M^r. Stephen Auguſtus, one of his Britannick Majestie's Meſsengers, being Order'd to Conſtantinople, will have Occassion for Money to defray his Charges, &c. Please to Furniſh him wth. the Sums he shall require at ſaid place, taking his receipts, and yor. draughts for y^e. Value, Shall receive due Honour From

Yo^r. very h^ble. Servant

P. Lomax.

A Monsr. Monsr.
Solonyer.
Banq^r. a Vienne

Joseph Champion.
Scripsit.

ON
Bills of Parcels.

When Goods are sold by one Person to another, the Particulars are wrote in a Bill, with the Price of each Pound, Yard, Ell &c. and the Amount at the End of the Line; and when all the Particulars are set down, and the several Sums they come to placed in Order, one under another, then add them together, and place the Total at the Bottom. This is what is meant by a Bill of Parcels, and is generally given by every Trader to the Buyer; the Form of which is as follows.

Mr. John Saunders
Bought of Titus Gill & Compa.

1738.				C.	qr.	℔		£	s				
Sep. 15th	Sugar	2 hhds	nt. wte	17	2	14	at	1	13	p. C.	£29	1	7½
	Raisins	3 Barrels	wte	12	1	19	at	1	14	do.	21	2	3
	Rice	1 Barrel	wte	1	–	15	at	2	16	do.	3	3	6
	Pepper	1 Bagg	wte	1	3	19	at	3	12	do.	6	18	2½
	Bees-Wax	4 Cakes	wte	2	2	12	at	1	18	do.	4	19	–¾
										£	65	4	7¾

N Dove Scrip.

Bickham Sculpsit.

Bills of Parcels.

M^r. Leonard Nenman
Bought of Samuel Jones.

			s d		£ s d
1738.					
June 19.	10½ Yards of Yorkshire Cloth	at	6 . 6	ꝑ Y^d.	£ 3 . 8 . 3
	7 ditto of fine Spanish Cloth	at	16 . 3	D^o.	5 . 13 . 9
	6 ditto of fine Grey Cloth	at	15 . 9	D^o.	4 . 14 . 6
	5 ditto of superfine Span Cloth	at	18 . 6	D^o.	4 . 12 . 6
	31 ditto of Livery Scarlet Cloth	at	13 . –	D^o.	20 . 3 . –
				£	38 . 12 . –

Reced at ye same time the full Contents,
ꝑ. Samuel Jones.

M^r. Thos. Read – Bought of William Carefull

		£ . s . d
1738.		
Sepr. 2.	A Piece of Cambrick	3 . 5 . 0
	32 Ells of Dowlas at 14^d. ꝑ. Ell	1 . 17 . 4
	24 Yards of Irish at 2^s. ꝑ. Yard	2 . 8 . 0
	£	7 . 10 . 4

Math: Dove Scr.

2

On

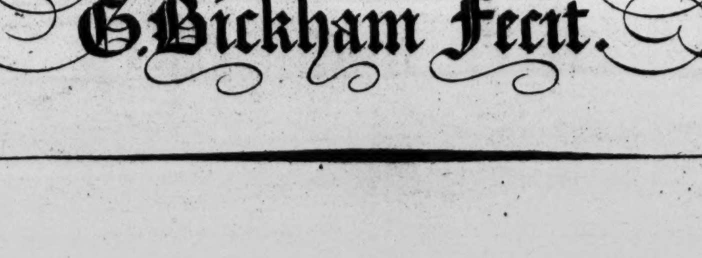
Promiſſory Notes.

A Promiſſory Note mentioning Order *is indorſible from one Perſon to another; which is done by the preſent Poſſeſſor's writing his Name on the Back of it, and delivering it up to the Party, to whom he intends to aſſign over his Property therein.*

It is unneceſſary to have a Promiſſory Note payable to Bearer *indorſed, if you are ſatiſfy'd the Note is good: And if a Note be indorſed, it is neceſſary to write a Receipt thereon, to prevent its being negociated, after it is paid and deliver'd up.*

If the Drawer of a Note refuſes Payment, the Note is good againſt the Indorſer. The delivering up a Promiſſory Note to the Perſon who ſign'd it is a ſufficient Voucher of its being paid, nor is there any Occaſion of writing a Receipt thereon.

Promiſſory Notes, and Book-Debts, if not legally demanded in ſix Years, cannot be recover'd by Law: And if you keep a Promiſſory Note upon Demand, *in your own Hands above three Days, and the Perſon it's upon ſhould fail, the Loſs will be your own; but if he fail within the three Days it will light on the Perſon that paid it you. Let all Notes be made for Value receiv'd, and in the Form of theſe that follow.*



G.Bickham Fecit.

N°. XXXV.

MDCCXXXVIII.

Promiſſory Notes.

I Promise to pay to M^{r}. William Benson or Order on demand, Twelve Pounds, Value Receiv'd the 23^{d}. of March 1738.

£12.–.– John Bonner.

I Promise to pay to M^{r}. Charles Davis, or Bearer, on demand, Five Pounds For Value Reced. the 31st. of May 1739.–

£5.–.– ℘ William Johnson–

I Promise to pay to M^{r}. Conrade Masters, or Order, Three Months after date, Fifty Pounds for Value Receiv'd, Witneſs my hand this 29th. of April 1739.–

George Honeywood.

£50.–.–

N: Dove Scrip.

To
M^{r}. Geo: Bickham.

S^{r}.

As You have desired my Advice and Aſsistance, in the Second Part of your Universal Penman, which is intended to comprise a Variety of Useful Forms practiced by Merchants and Tradesmen; I am of Opinion that many of them ought to be Specimens of that Manner of Writing which is moſt proper for ye ready Dispatch of Busineſs, a Thing much wanted, and of Such general Concern, that it justly claims the Regard of the publick: And I think that a Running Hand of this Nature is better Adapted, and has a more Natural Tendency to Expedition than that which is commonly written after a formal Roundneſs; and if Sometimes 'tis Ornamented with a few Looſe Strokes performed by Command of hand, & judiciously dispos'd, 'twill have ſtill a more agreeable Effect. I am

S^{r}. Your very humb. Servt.

J. Bland.

Tow^{r}. Street
21st Nov^{r}.
1738.

A Bill of Debt.

Memorandum, That I Thomas Simpson, of the pariſh of S^{t}. Dunſtan in the East, Citizen and Sadler of London, do owe and am indebted to Simon Johnson, of the said place Grocer, the ſum of Forty pounds, of good and lawful Money of Great Britain, which ſum I promise to pay to the ſaid Simon Johnson, his Executors, Administrators, or Aſsigns, at, or upon the tenth Day of September next ensuing the Date hereof: In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this ſecond day of December, in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand, seven hundred, and Thirty eight.

Sign'd, Seal'd, and Deliver'd,
(being first Legally Stamp'd)
in the Preſence of,
Amos Nimo,
Saml. Jacobs.

Thomas Simpson.

Emanuel Auſtin Scripſit, 1738.

ADVICE to Young Tradeſmen, &c.

With a vicious Companion it's hard to retain Innocence, be therefore very cautious in chusing your Company.

The Pen an Inſtrument tho' ſmall,
Is of great Uſe and Benefit to all.
Truſt rather to your Fingers Ends,
Than to the Promiſes of Friends.

Be very cautious how you become Security For any one, especially beyond your Ability: He that is Security for a Stranger shall smart For it; and he that hateth Suretiship is Sure.

Joſeph Champion ſcripſit 1738.

Nº. XXXVI.

G. Bickham ſculp.

Bankers Notes

N.o 30.

I Promise to pay to the Honourable John Nash Esq.r
or Bearer, on Demand, two hundred and twenty pounds,

London the 27th Day of March 1739.
For Robinson, Watts, & Self,
Abraham Inns.

£220.–.–

N.o 56.

London April 2d. 1739.

I Promise to pay to Mr. Timothy Comings, or Bearer,
on Demand, three hundred twenty ſeven pounds ten Shillings and
ſix pence, for my Master James Robins,

£327.10.6

Charles Banko.

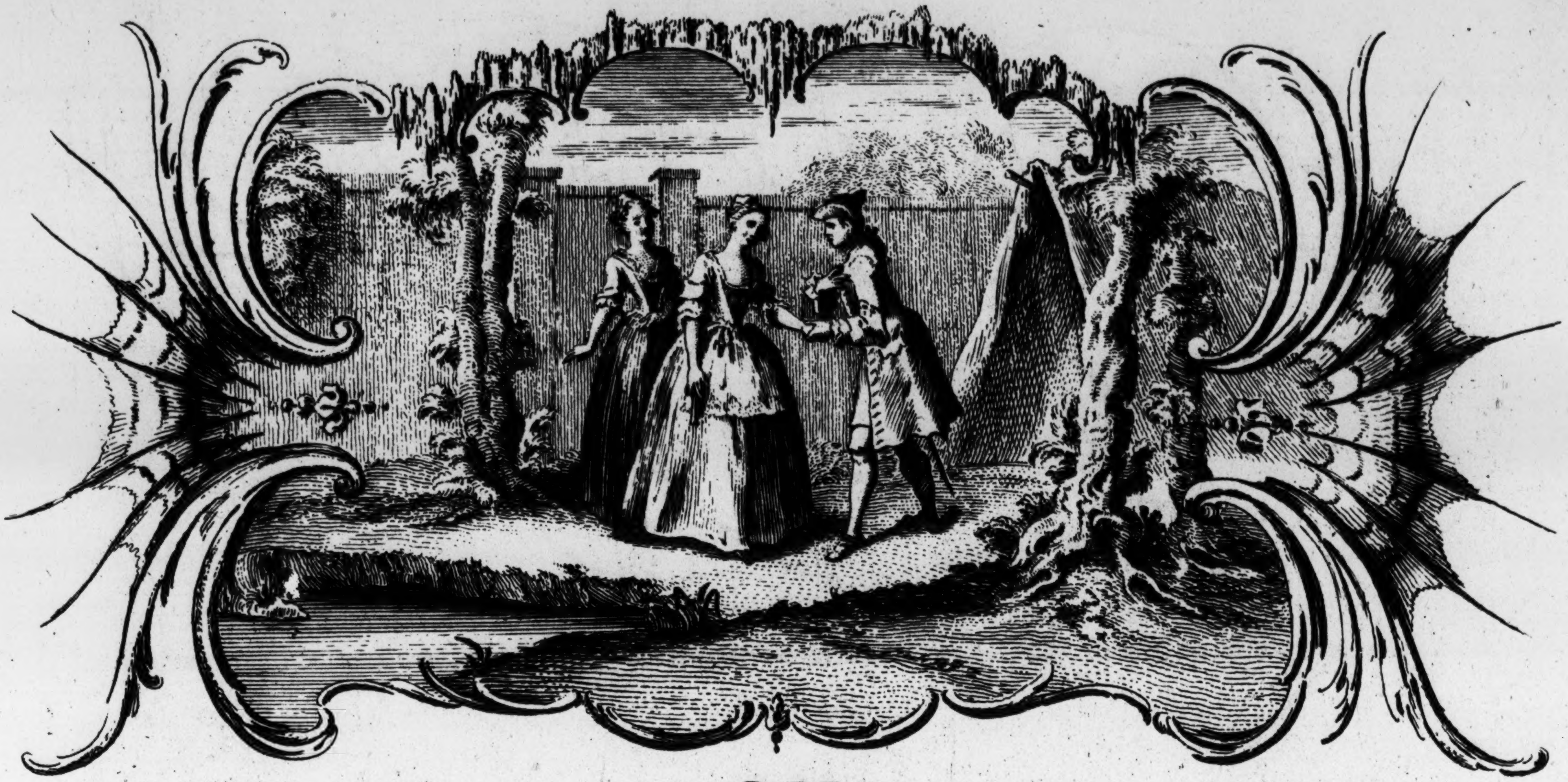
N.o 62.

I Promise to pay to the Royal African Company, or
Bearer, on Demand, two thousand ſix hundred pounds,

London the 3d Day of May 1739.
For Meſs.rs Oliver & Hanſon,
William Surepay.

£2600.

E. Austin Scrip.t



ON

PROMISES.

My Promise, and my Faith shall be so ſure,
As neither Age can change, nor Art can cure.

Be very Careful in your Promises,
and just in your Performances, and
remember it is better to Do and not
Promise, than to Promise & not Perform.

Perform thy Promise, keep within Faith's bounds,
Who breaks his Word, his Reputation Wounds.

N. DOVE, SCRIPSIT.

Acquittances.

Receiv'd the 3d June 1739. of Mr. William Chapman Forty five pounds, nineteen Shillings, and Six pence, in Full For my Mastr. Thomas Singleton

£45 . 19 . 6

p Thos. Trueman.

Receiv'd the 7th July 1739. of the Honourable East India Compa. two thousand five Hundred pounds, fifteen Shillings, in full For Mr. Jonathan Simpson and Company

£2500 . 15s . -

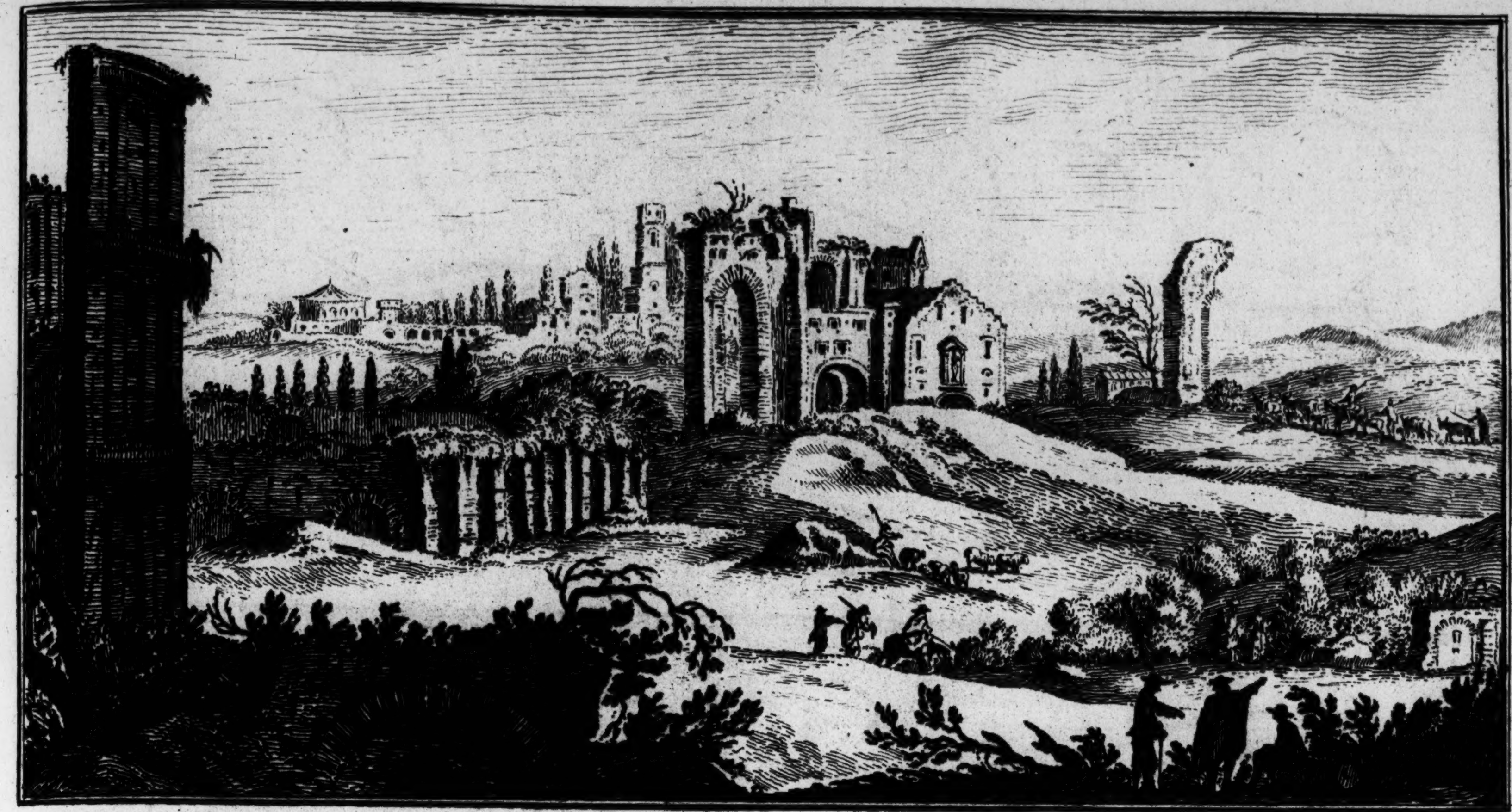
p James Chambers

Receiv'd the 19 Augt. 1739. of Mr. Marmaduke Williamson twenty pounds, in full for a Quarters Rent due at Lady day Last For my Master Timothy Lambert

£20 . - . -

pr. Thomas Winter.

N. Dove, ſcrip.



The
Produce of different Lands;
AND, THE
Induſtrious Merchant.

This Corn produces, there rich Wines abound,
Here fruit-Trees laden Branches hide yͤ Ground;
Without manuring, there kind Nature yields
Luxuriant Paſtures, and the Graſsy Fields.
On Tmolus hill you see the Saffron grow,
And Ivory where Indu's ſtreams o'erflow:

Sabean shrubs weep Incense, Balsam, Gums;
The martial Steel from Chalyb's River comes;
The beaver-ſtones on Pontu's ſhores are found;
Olympic Mares feed on Epirus Ground.
To every Land great Nature hath aſsign'd
A certain Lot, which Laws eternal bind.

Dove

It is the induſtrious Merchants Buſineſs to collect
the various bleſsings of each ſoil and climate, and with
the product of the whole, to enrich his Native Country.

Scrip.

Nº. XXXVII.

G.B. ſculp.

Receipts.

Novr. 15. 1739.

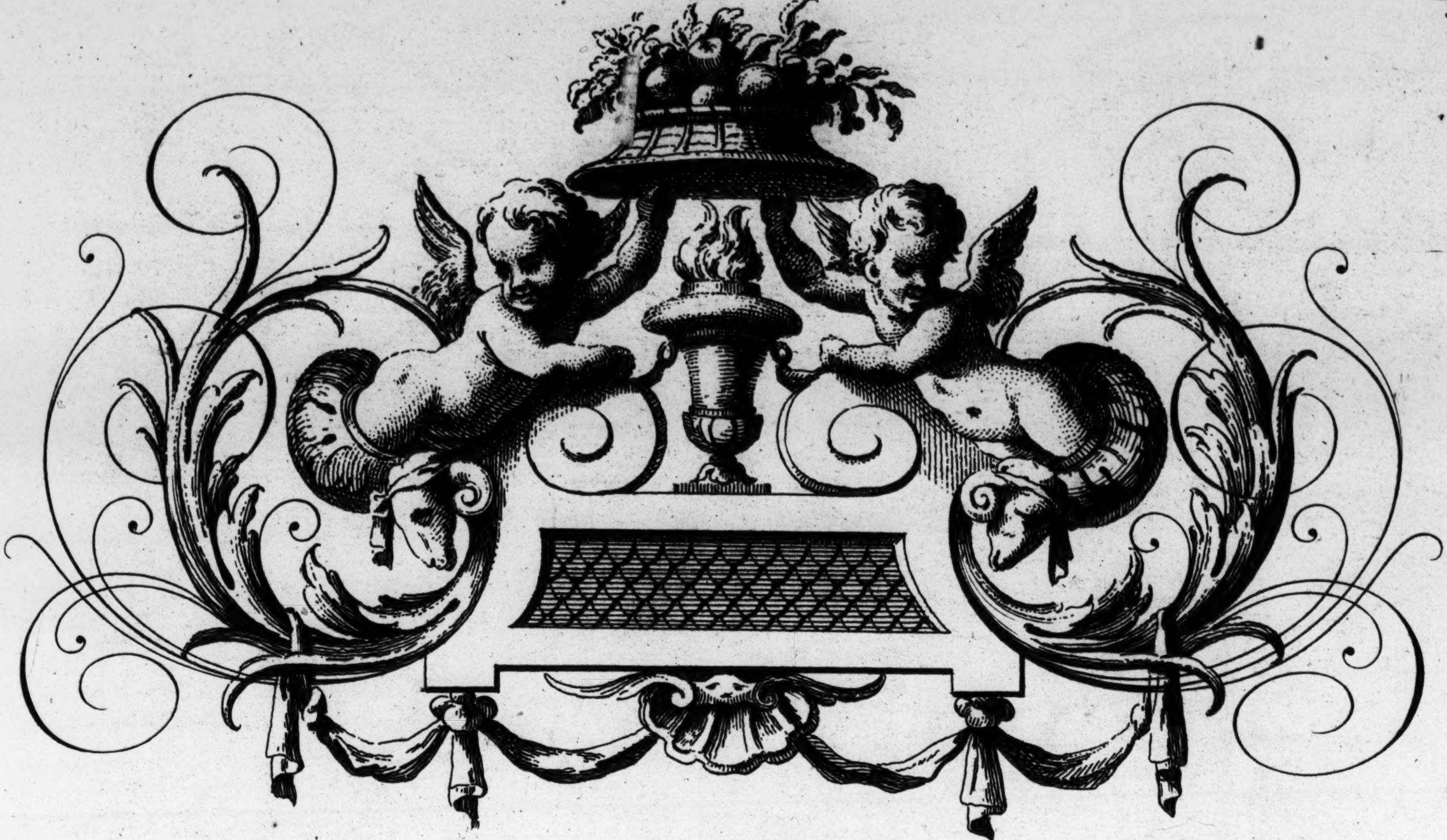
Receiv'd by the hands of M^{r}. Silas Thorn on Ord^{r}. of S. Gore Esqr. Thirteen pounds seventeen shillings in Money, Allow'd for taxes 33^{s}. in all Fifteen pounds ten shill^{gs}. being for half a years Rent due at Michmas last, from Capt. James Dave.

£ 15.10.0. ℘ Pereaule.

Rece'd May 21.º 1739. of the R^{t}. Reverend Nathanael Lord Bishop of Durham, by the hands of M^{r}. Jacob Torriano, the sum of ninety pounds, & is in full for three Quarterly paym^{ts}. of my Annuity, due at Michmas, Xtmas, & Lady-Day.

£ 90.–.– P. Jamima Lovely.

J. Champion scr.



Mentor's Description

Of the Plenty of Creete;

Apply'd to the British-Nation.

This Island, said he, admired by all Strangers, is more than sufficient to nourish all the Inhabitants, though they are innumerable, for the Earth never ceaſes to produce her Fruits, if Industry be not wanting; her fertile Boſom can never be exhausted. The more numerous Men are in a Country, provided they be laborious, ye more Plenty they enjoy. Telema^{s}. L. 5 P 124.

J. B. Scrip.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WEALTH

A B C D E F

THE

RECEIPT.

TO

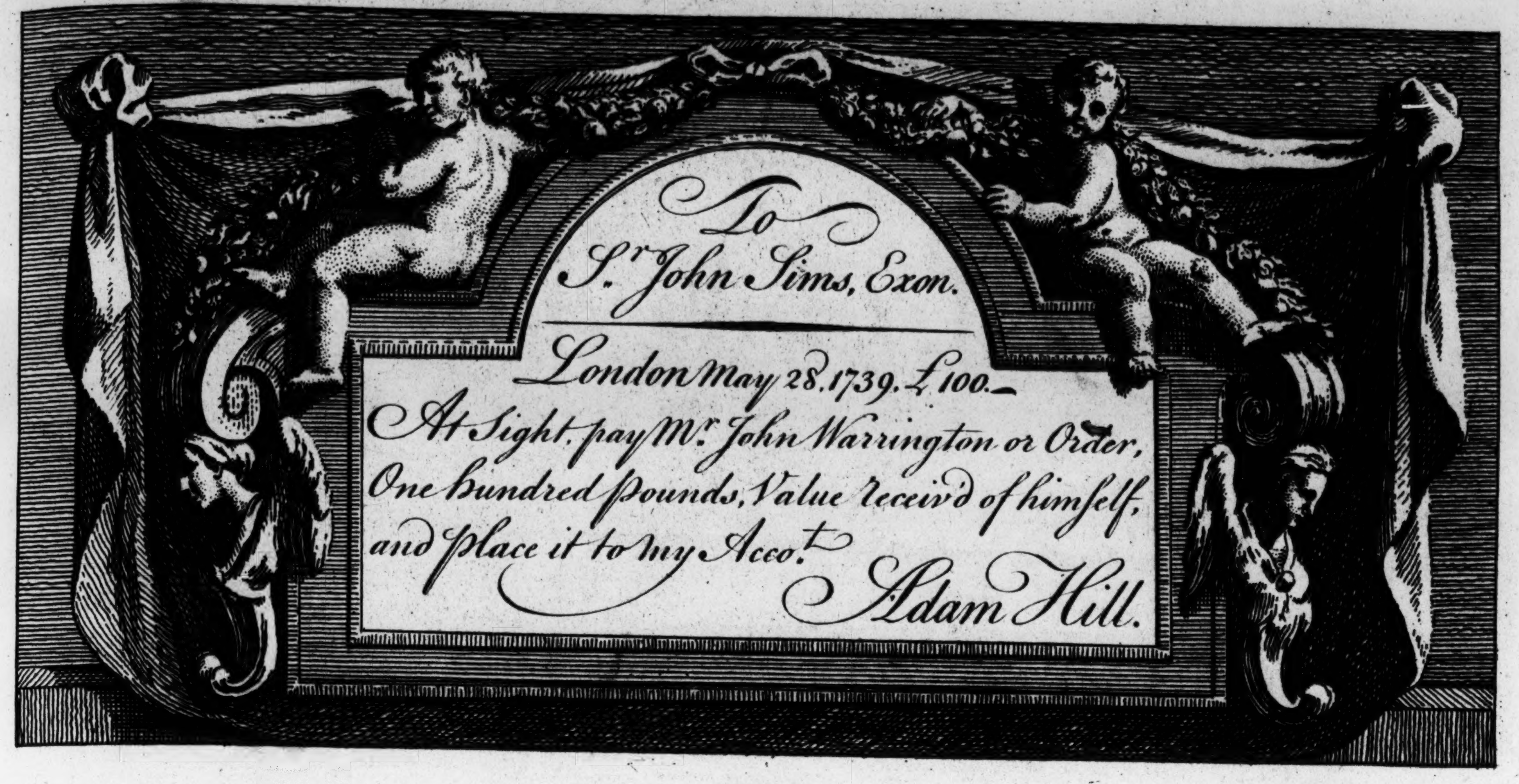
Mrs. Biddy Floyd.

When Cupid did his Grandsire Jove entreat
To form some Beauty by a New Receipt;
Jove sent and found, far in a Country Scene,
Truth, Innocence, Good-Nature, Look serene:
From which Ingredients, first the dextrous Boy
Pick'd the Demure, the Aukward, and the Coy:
The Graces from the Court did next Provide
Breeding, and Wit, and Air, and decent Pride:
These Venus cleans'd from ev'ry spurious Grain
Of Nice, Coquet, Affected, Pert, and Vain.
Jove mix'd up all, and his best Clay employ'd;
Then call'd the happy Compoſition Floyd.

G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

U V W X Y Z

J. Champion Script. St Paul's Church-yard, LONDON.



To
S.r John Sims, Exon.

London May 28. 1739. £100.
At Sight, pay M.r John Warrington or Order,
One hundred Pounds, Value receiv'd of himſelf,
and Place it to my Acco.t
Adam Hill.

ON Bills of Exchange.

The Bill of Exchange in Uſe among Perſons of Correſpondence and Dealing, is a short Order for Money, to be receiv'd in one Place or Country, for the Value paid in another, to which Men of Credit pay a very strict Honour and Regard.

Emanuel Auſtin Scripſit.

N.o XXXVIII. Geo: Bickham Sculp. MDCCXXXIX.

Inland Bills of Exchange.

Bristol, 18 April, 1739. £130.–.

At Sight pay Mr. William Longan, or Order, one hundred and thirty pounds, Value received of Claudius Devins Esqr. and place it to Accompt as ꝑ Advice from

To Mr. Edwd. Cookes
Merch.t in London.

John Wilkinson

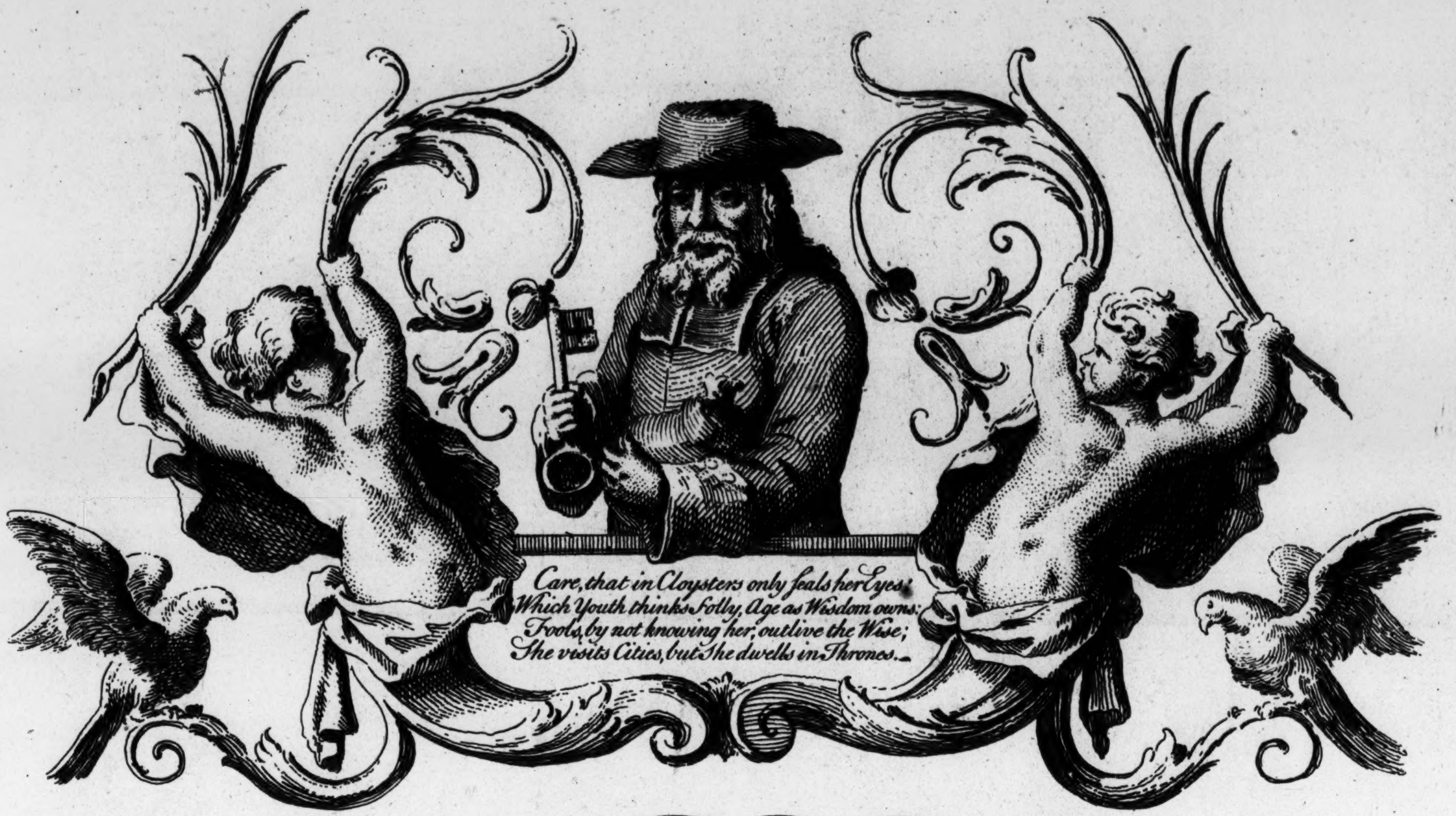
London, 5 May 1739. £9.16.

At ten Days Sight pay Mr. John Atkinson, or Order, Nine Pounds ſixteen ſhillings, Value Received of Mr. Samuel Johnson, and place it without farther Advice to Accompt of ———

To Mr. Henry Smith
Hoſier in Manchester.

David King.

William Kippax.
Scripſit.



Care, that in Cloysters only ſeals her Eyes;
Which Youth thinks Folly, Age as Wisdom owns;
Fools, by not knowing her, outlive the Wise;
She visits Cities, but She dwells in Thrones.

C. A. R. E.

What in this Life which ſoon must end,
Can all our vain Designs intend?
From Shore to Shore why should we run,
Where none his tiresome Self can shun?
For baneful Care will ſtill prevail,
And overtake us under Sail:
'Twill dodge the great Man's Train behind,
Out-run the Doe, out-Fly the Wind.

Caſt off all needleſs and diſtruſtful Care;
A little is enough, too much a Snare.

Dove Scrip^t.

FOREIGN

Bills of Exchange.

---

sch. gr.
London, April 8.th 1739 for £572 : 10 : 10 St. a 35 : 1.

At sight, pay this my second Bill, my first not being paid, unto M.r Lawley Ealing, or Order, the sum of Five hundred & seventy two pounds ten shillings & ten pence Sterling, Exchange at thirty five schellings and one Grot flemish for £1 St. Value reced of himself, & place it to Acco.t as ꝑ Advice from

S.r

To M.r Jan Vanden Velde
Merch.t in Rotterdam

Yo.rs Timoleon Trusty.

Rotterd.m May 25. 1739 for ƒ6026. a 35 . 1

At double Usance, pay this my second Bill of Exch.a unto M.r Job Smithson or ord.r Six thousand & twenty six Guilders, Exch.a at thirty Five schellings & one Grot Flemish ꝑ £ Ster. Value rec.d of himself, and place it to Acco.t as ꝑ Advice from

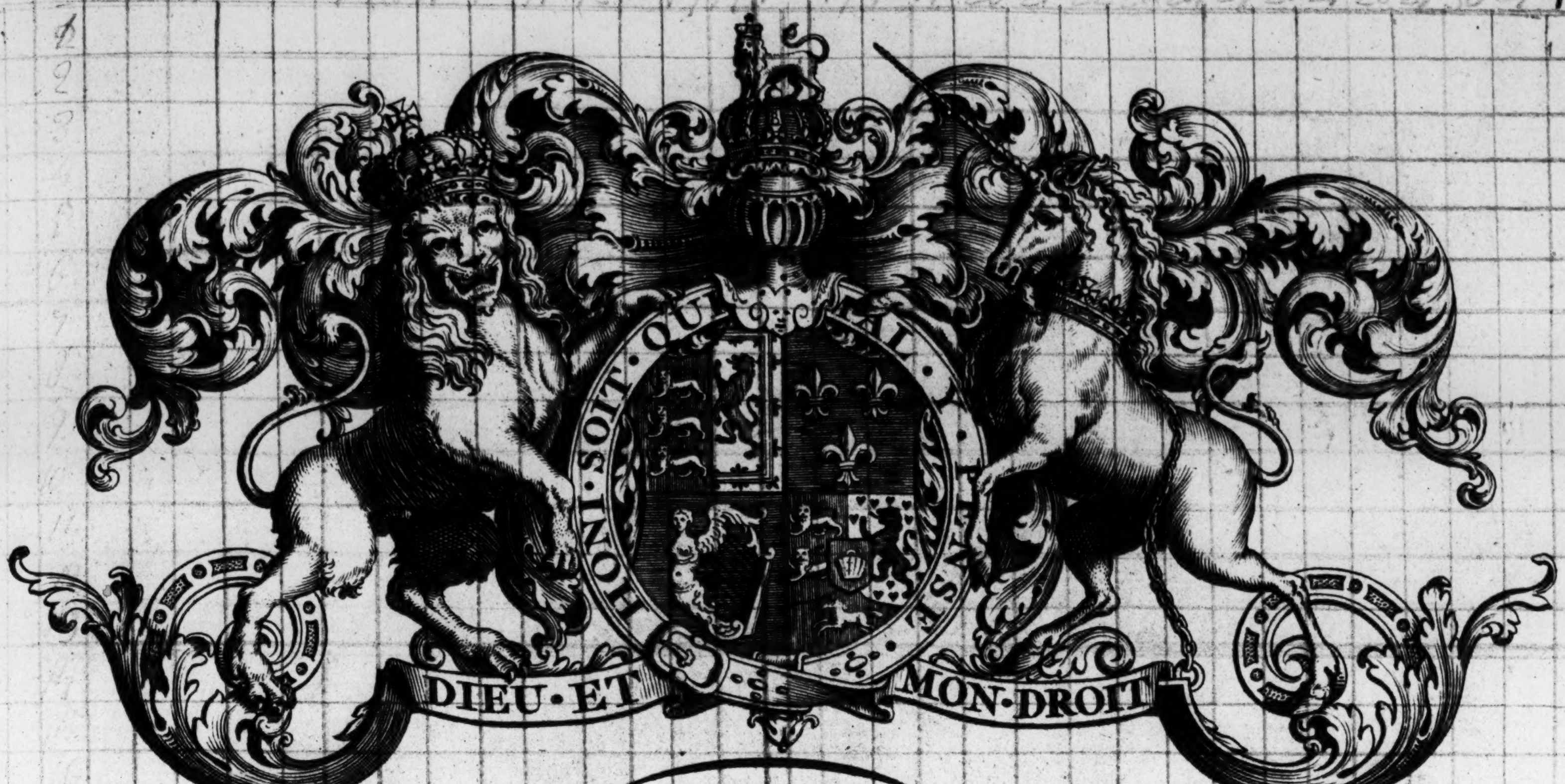
Sir

Yours
Jan Vanden Velde.

To M.r Timol.n Trusty,
Merch.t in London

Jos.h Champion

Sculp.t


HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT

THE
King's Cuſtom-Houſe
Explained.

The King's Custom House, is a Building in Sea-Port Towns where all the Customs are receiv'd, and a Duty paid by the Subject to the King upon Importation or Exportation of Commodities: So called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the time of Henry VI, *but then constantly and perpetually; thence called Customs or Customary Payments: And all Goods or Merchandize exported or Ship'd off before Custom is paid, or security given, forfeited.* 12 *Car.* II. *cap.* 4. *Reviv'd* 6. *W. and M. cap.* I.

Juſt Impoſts fix'd, and Cuſtoms ſettled right,
Support our Strength, and diſtant Friends unite;
Commerce extend, and foreign Riches bring,
To crown with Plenty, Britain and her King.

N°. XXXIX.

G. Bickham Fecit.

Bills of Entry.

In the prince of Orange, Thomas Dustin from Amsterdam.

Francis & Abrah.m Craiesteyn.

40 Demy Cambricks

C
4 1/4 Ells Narrow Germany Linnen

~~ll~~
40 Bacon

2104 Ells plain Hollands Linnen
under Ell 1/8

C
4 2/3 Ells Sail Cloth

O. Sub.	576. 9. 5.
N. Sub.	576. 9. 5.
1/3	192. 3. 1.
2/3	–. 6. –.
Add.l	259. 4. 2.
Imp.t	11. 19. 1.
N. Imp.t	34. 7. 6.
Sail Cl.	46. 13. 4.
	1697. 12. –.
£	84. 17. 7.

In the Bonadventure, Theophilus Lemmington from Jamaica

Solomon Chauncey.

20 pounds Succads

11 Mahogany plank

C
43 3/4 Muscovado Sugar

1536 pounds Pimento of the Gro:

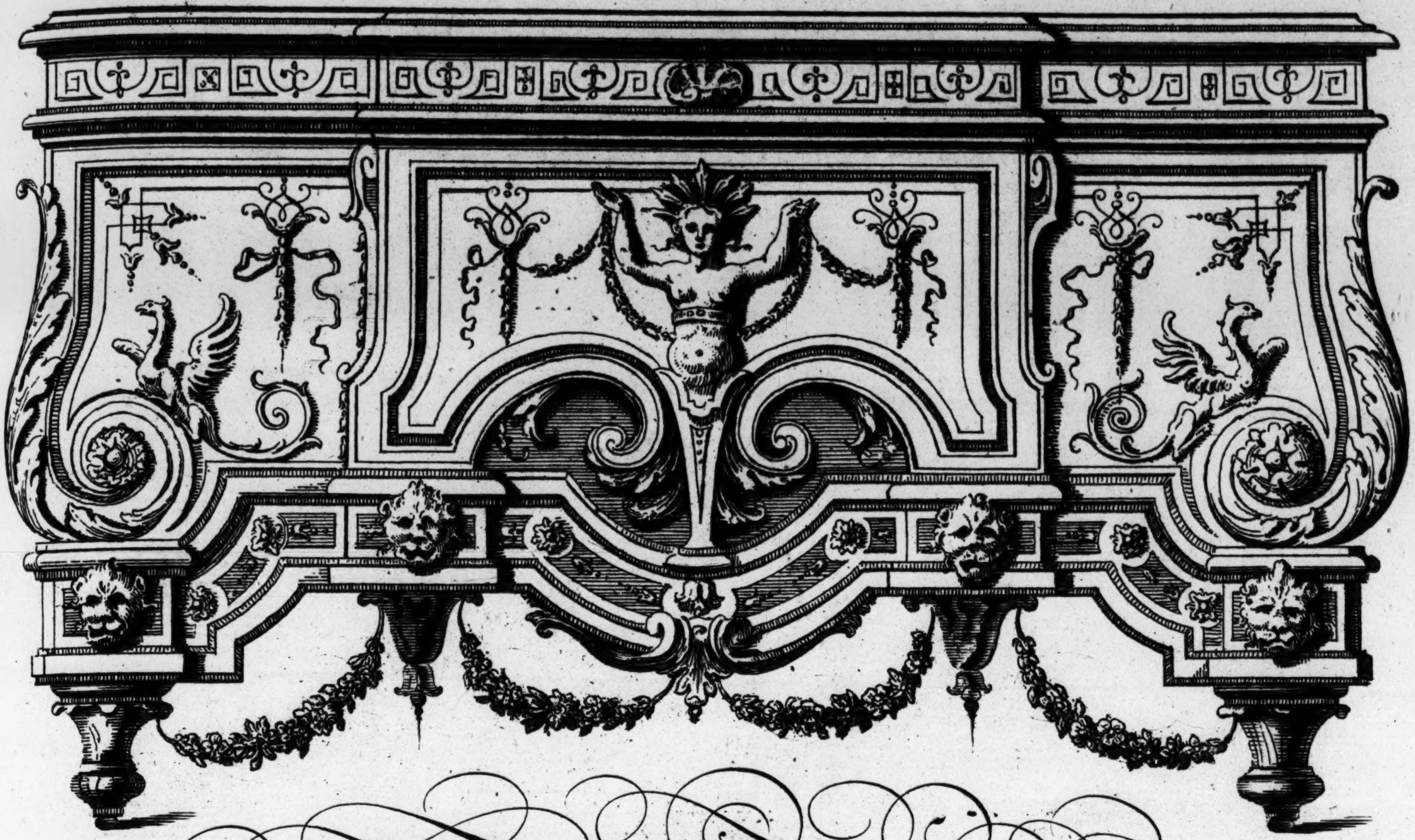
C
4 1/2 Spanish Cocoa

O. Sub.	112. 7. 3.
N. Sub.	112. 7. 3.
1/3	37. 9. 1.
2/3	33. 6. 11.
N. Imp.t	46. 11. –.
	342. 1. 6.
£	17. 2. 1.

Written and Computed by John Bland

Of the Academy in Tower Street.

A Foreign Cheſt full of Riches.



Merchants of great Benefit to the Publick.

They knit Mankind together in a mutual Intercourse of good Offices, distribute the Gifts of Nature, find Work for the Poor, add Wealth to the Rich, & Magnificence to the Great. Our English Merchant converts the Tin of his own Country into Gold, and exchanges his Wool for Rubies: The Mahometans are Cloathed in our British Manufactures, and the Inhabitants of the Frozen Zone warmed with the Fleeces of our Sheep.

Our Britiſh Merchants Foreign Trade purſue,
They vend our Goods, and bring us Riches too.

Champion Scripſit.

Geo: Bickham Sculpſit.

A Letter to a Factor.

Sr. London June 3. 1739

Pray ſend me ꝑ the first opportunity, 50 Ps. of your best Linen, which I hope you will procure for me at a reaſonable price, and draw on me for the Amount, which shall receive due Honour, from

To
Mr. John Cooper
In Dublin.

Your humble Servant
Charles Shorter

The Factor's Anſwer.

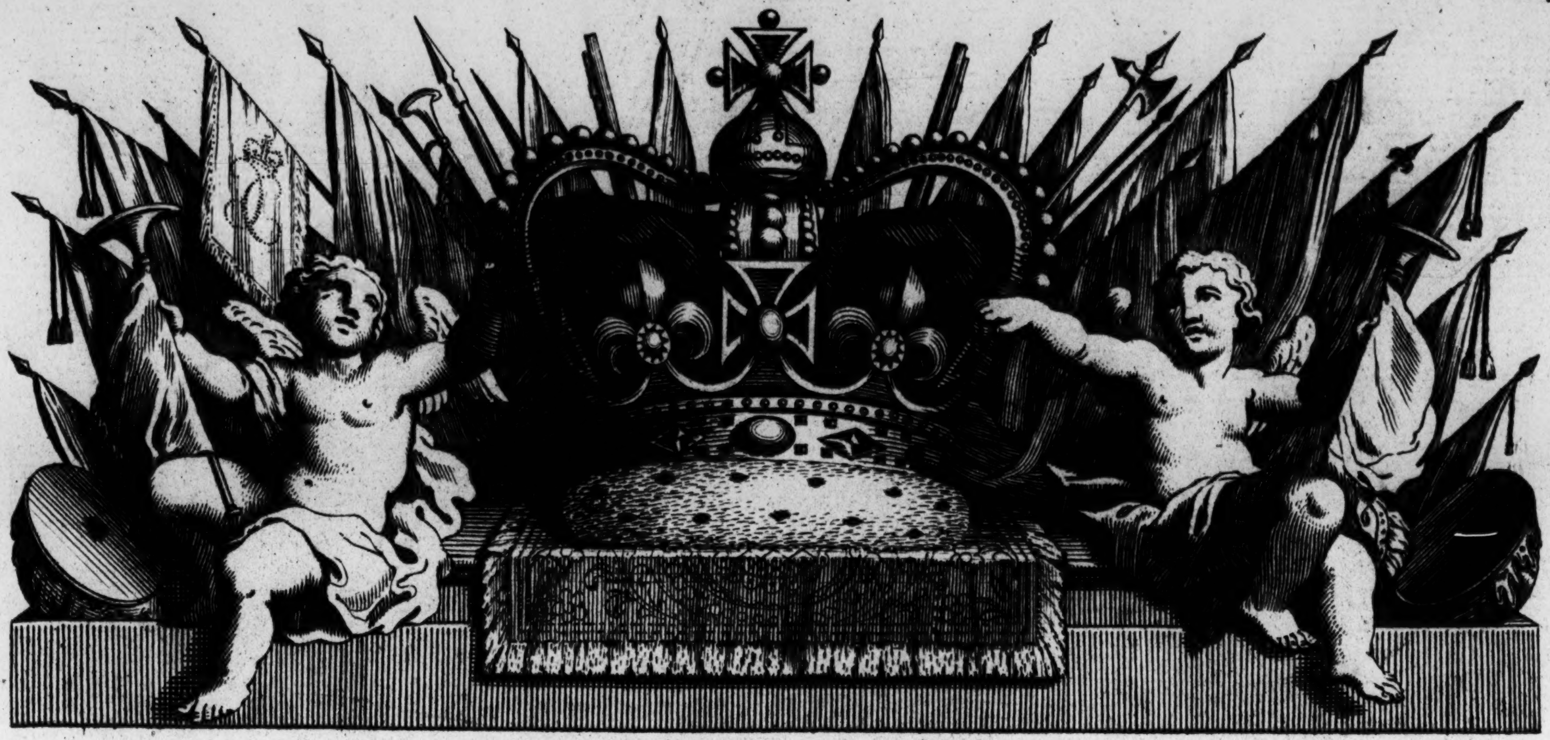
Sr. Dublin July the 5. 1739

I have ſent you by the Swan, John Smith Comr. 50 Ps. of very good Irish Linen; I think them not inferior to any Production in Holland: The Invoice and Bill of Lading are incloſed; as also a Bill for the Charge, I am

Your humble Servant
John Cooper.

To Mr. Cha. Shorter
Merch.t in London

E: Dawſon, ſcrip.



Excise

Excise is a Duty charged on Beer, Ale, Cyder, Vinegar, Soap, &c. This Duty was first granted to King Charles II in 1660, and is one of the greatest Branches of the Revenue: It was formerly Farmed out, but now it is managed by Nine Commiſsioners for the King, who ſit at the general Excise Office in the Old-Jury London; they receive the whole Product of the Excise & pay it into the Exchequer; their Salary is 1000£. per Annum each, and they are obliged by Oath to take no Fee or Reward but from the King only: The Number of Clerks, Collectors, &c. are very numerous, and the Charges of their ſalaries

Amount to above 300,000 £. Per Annum.

Nathaniel Dove Scrip.

Nº. XL.

G. Bickham Sculp.

A Bill of Exchange In the Excise.

York, 2d Sepr. 1739. Exchange £97.16.6

Twenty Days after date pay to the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise, or Order, Ninety Seven Pounds ſixteen Shillings & sixpence, Value Received of Mr. Saml. Love Collector, being His Majesty's Money, as by Advice from

To
Mr. Thomas Mann,
London

Your humble Servant
Denzil Floyer.

Recevd Septr. 25th 1739 of Mr. Thomas Mann Ninety Seven pounds sixteen ſhillings & sixpence in Full of this Bill, For ye Use of his Majesty by Order of the Commiſsioners of His Majesty's Revenue of Excise.

£97.16.6 ℘ Edmd. Laws.

Joseph Champion Scripsit.

Specimens

Of the Running Hand, from the Performances of the best Masters,

By Geo. Bickham.

Aabbccddeeſſffgghhijkkllmnoppqrrsſstttuvwxxyyzz.&

Prize exquisite Workmanship, and be carefully diligent.

It's a brave Thing to equalize Works excellently perform'd.

Aaabbccddeeſſffgghhijkkllmnoopppqqrrsſstttuvwxxyyyzz.&

A A B B C C D D E E F F G G H H I J K K L L M M

N N O O P P P Q Q R R S S T T U V W W X X Y Y Z Z.

As a legible and free Running hand is indispensibly Neceſsary in all Manner of Busineſs, I thought proper to introduce these Examples for the Practise of Youth, and their more speedy Improvement.

September 4th. 1739. G.B.

ON
Commiſsion

Commiſsion is the Authority or Power by which one Person Transacts Busineſs for, or under another, which is commonly by Deed or Writing, duly executed, which the delegated Person produces upon all proper & necessary Occasions, to ſatiſfy those who have a right to examine into it: So in the **Army**, & in all Offices under yᵉ Crown, a Person is said to have a Commission given him, who had no Power to act before: In **Trade**, it ſometimes means the Power of acting for another, & sometimes the Premium or Reward that a Person receives for his ſo doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3, or more **per Cent**, according to the Nature of the Affair.

Commission vested in an honest Friend.
A second ſelf supplies; does Wealth Extend:
In Trade; a premium or Reward declares.
And pow'r to Act in all our just Affairs.

Champion Scripsit.

John Carefull Factor
Nº 5
Nº 1

INVOYCES

Invoyces shew the Cost and Charges on Goods ſent by Sea from one Place to another; like a Bill of Parsels among Tradeſmen.

The Person who ſends the Invoyce is called the **Factor**, who is imployed by the Merchant abroad; to buy, Sell, remit, Ship, and pay Charges on Goods sent from hence, or brought hither.

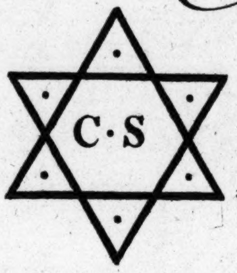
Such **Factor** is allowed a certain Rate Per Cent for his Trouble, which is called **Commiſsion**, & is paid by the **Imployer**.

The Form of an Invoyce is as follows.

G.J.Bickham. ſc.

London September 5, 1739.

Invoice of 4 Bales, containing 90 ps, of Serges, Laden on board the Mary of London, Charles Scotson Master, bound for Lisbon, Consign'd to James Smithson Factor, for his proper Accompt and Risque. Mark, Numbers, Cost and Charges, is as follows, Viz.



N°. 3 qt...12 Greens, 13 Tawnies
4 .....13 Scarlets, 12 Blacks
5 ....10 Violets, 8 Sky-Blue,
6 ....12 Musks, 10 Crimsons.

For 90 ps. of Serges, cost raw £ 2.16.3 ℔ ps.		253.2.6.
Dying, and Drying at 7.6 ℔ ps.	33.15.–	
Pressing, Folding, & Tacking	2.15.7	
Paper, and Seals	–.5.2	
Canvas, Cordage, & Imbaling	3.14.3	
Cocket and Searcher's Fees	–.13.7	
Cartage, Porterage, & Lyterage	–.7.3	
Warfage, Crane, and Dispatch	–.2.4	
		41.13.2
For my Commission at 2½ ℔ Ct.		7.7.4
	£	302.3.–

Errors Excepted

E. Dawson

A
COMMISSION,
To the Maſter of a Ship.

The
Company of English Merchants
For diſcovery of New Trades.

Do hereby Give and Grant unto Job Lookout Master of the George and Elizabeth, of the Burthen about Two Hundred and Fifty Tons, free Liberty and License to Sail to all or any the Lands, Islands, Ports, Havens, or Territories within the Limits granted to the said Company: Provided never-the-leſs upon this expreſs Condition; That the said Master doth fully conform in all things to the Rules, Directions, and Restrictions hereunto annexed, otherwise this License to be Null and Void; and the said Master with his Ship, Goods and Merchandize, to be liable to all Penalties that may by Law be inflicted: Provided also that this License shall be of Force only for One Voyage out and home, and no longer: Dated in London the Tenth day of September, in One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty and Nine.

By Order of the Governour, Consuls,
and Aſsistants of the said Company.

George John'ſon Scripsit.

RULES,

Directions, and Reſtrictions;

To be obſerved by the within Named Job Lookout,

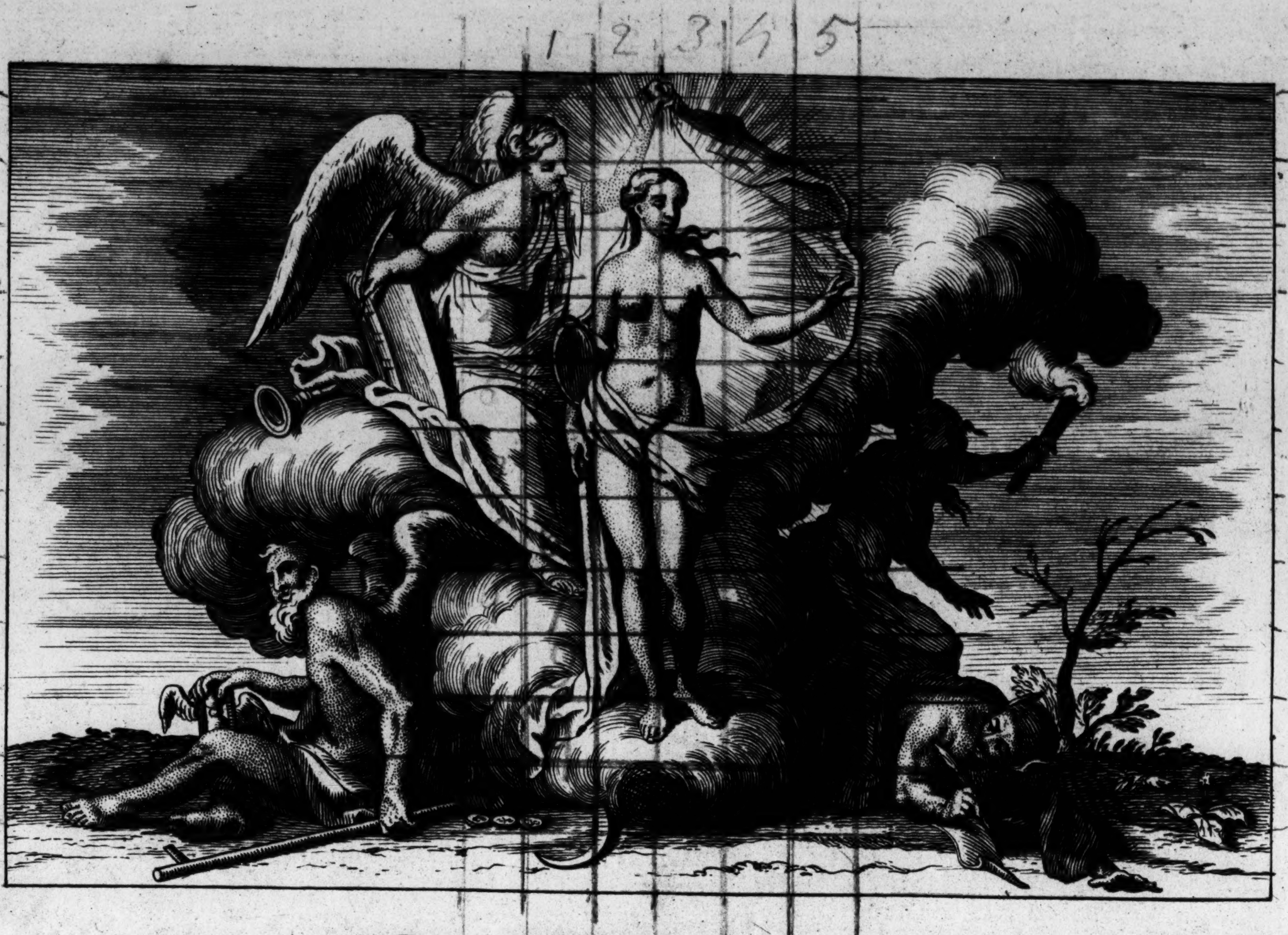
In his Voyage outwards and homewards.

Viz.

The said Master shall not take on board his said Ship, either for the Account of himself or any other Person whatſoever, any Goods or Merchandize, without a Permit or Warrant from the ſaid Company, or their proper Officer, specifying the Nature, Quantities, Qualities, Kinds, Species, Weights, Numbers, and Package of the ſaid Goods and Merchandize.

The ſaid Master upon his Arrival in his designed Port outwards, before any Goods or Merchandize are unladen, shall deliver to the Company's Agent there, a full and particular Account of all Goods and Merchandize on board his said Ship, and by whom the said Goods or Merchandize were put on board in Great-Britain, and to whom they were Consigned, which said Account is to be signed by the said Master.

And the ſaid Master upon his Arrival back at his delivering Port in Great-Britain, shall, before he break Bulk, deliver to the said Company, or their proper Officer, a like full and particular Account of his Loading, and by whom the several Species and Quantities of Goods or Merchandize were put on board his said Ship, and to whom they were Consigned, which Account is to be Signed by the said Master.



TRUTH.

Truth is the Band of Union, and the Baſis of Humane Happineſs: Without this Virtue there's no Relyance upon Language, no Confidence in Friendship, and no Security in Promiſes or Oaths.

Credit obtain'd, Untruth for Truth may paſs,
As current Coin, tho' underneath 'tis Braſs.
But if Perfidious thou but once be found,
Thy Words tho' true, like to Untruth will ſound.

Truth is always consistent with it self, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our Lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: Whereas a Lye is troublesome, and sets a Man's Invention on the Rack, and one Trick needs a great many more, of the same kind, to make it good.

N°. XLII. BLAN Scr. G.B. ſculp.

The Distinguishing Marks OF A True Fine Gentleman.

When a good Artist would Expreſs any remarkable Character in Sculpture, he endeavours to Work up his Figure into all the Perfection his Imagination can form; and to imitate not so much what is as what may or ought to be. I shall follow their Example, in the Idea I am going to trace out of a fine Gentleman, by aſsembling together ſuch Qualifications as ſeem requisite to make the Character compleat. In Order to this, I shall premiſe in general, that by a Fine Gentleman I mean a Man compleatly qualified as well for the Service and Good, as for the Ornament and Delight of Society. When I consider the Frame of Mind peculiar to a Gentleman, I ſuppose it graced with all the Dignity and Elevation of Spirit that Human Nature is capable of: To this I would have joined a clear Understanding, a Reason free from Prejudice, a steady Judgment, and an extensive Knowledge. When I think of the Heart of a Gentleman, I imagine it firm and intrepid, void of all inordinate Paſsions, and full of Tenderneſs, Compaſsion, and Benevolence. When I view the fine Gentleman with regard to his Manners, methinks I see him Modest without Bashfulneſs, frank and affable without Impertinence, obliging and complaisant without Servility, Cheerful and in good Humour without Noise. These amiable Qualities are not easily obtained; neither are there many Men, that have a Genius to excel this Way. A finished Gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great Characters in Life. Besides the natural Endowments with which this distinguished Man is to be born, he must run through a long Series of Education. Before he makes

his

his Appearance and Shines in the World, he must be principled in Religion, instructed in all the moral Virtues, and led through the whole Course of the polite Arts and Sciences. He should be no Stranger to Courts and to Camps; he must Travel to open his Mind, to enlarge his Views, to learn the Policies and Interest of foreign States, as well as to fashion and polish himself, and to get clear of National Prejudices; of which every Country has its Share. To all these more eſsential Improvements, he must not forget to add the fashionable Ornaments of Life, such as are the Languages and the bodily Exercises most in Vogue: Neither would I have him think even Dreſs it Self beneath his Notice.

It is no very uncommon Thing in the World to meet with Men of Probity; there are likewise a great many of Honour to be found: Men of Courage, Men of Sense, and Men of Letters are frequent: But a true fine Gentleman is what one seldom sees. He is properly a Compound of the various good Qualities that embellish Mankind. As the great Poet animates all the different Parts of Learning by the Force of his Genius, and irradiates all the Compaſs of his Knowledge by the Lustre and Brightneſs of his Imagination; so all the great and solid Perfections of Life appear in the finiſhed Gentleman, with a beautiful Gloſs and Varniſh; every thing he says or does is accompanied with a Manner, or rather a Charm, that draws the Admiration and Good-will of every Beholder.

N. Dove Scrip. Guardian No. 34.

G. Bickham Jun.r
Sculp.

To
Mr. Joseph Champion
Writing-Master to St. Paul's School
London

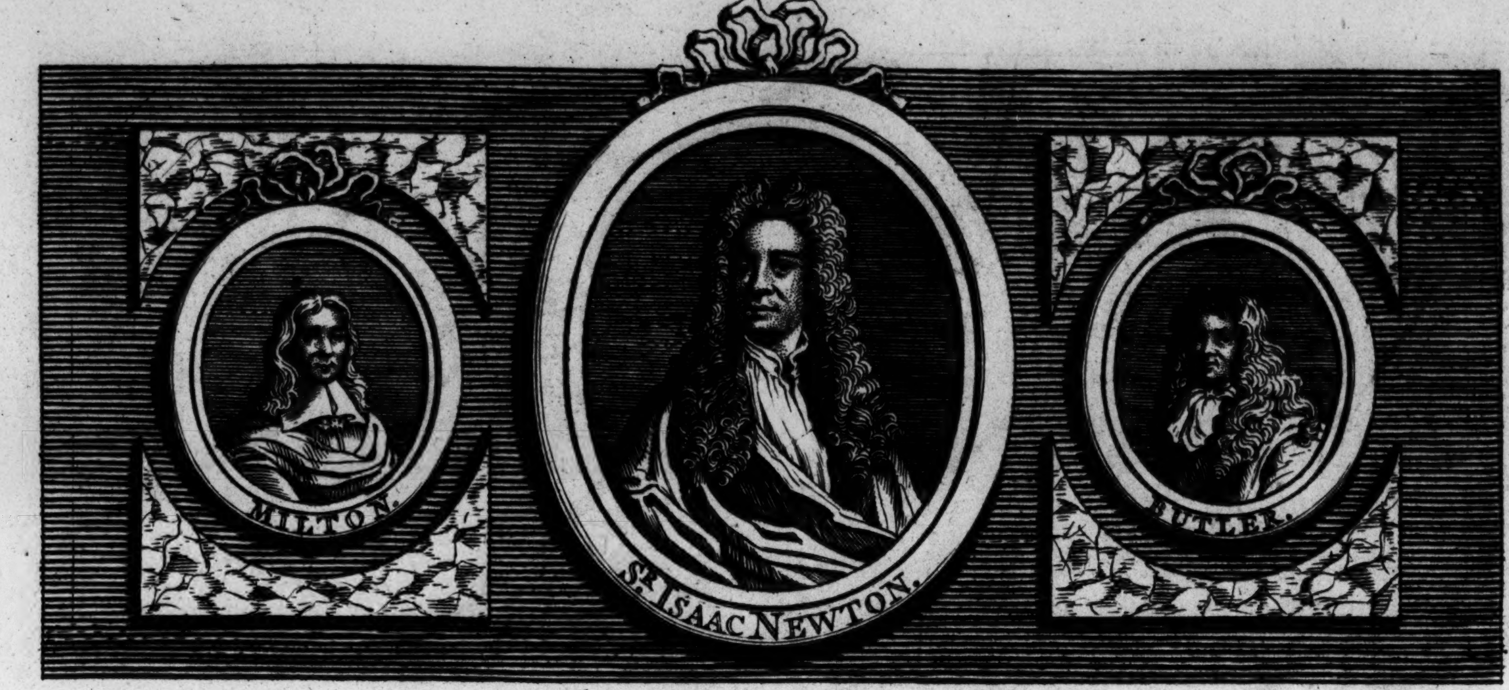
Sr,

AS Correctneſs and Freedom are the Beauties of Writing, and Your Excellency in both Shines ſo conspicuously in my Universal Penman; it obliges me to request the continuation of your Friendly Aſsistance, and to write, with all convenient Speed, the Form of an Invoyce: I should be glad to have it a Foreign One, and of Your own Calculation: And since 'tis well known, that you have a peculiar Talent for Striking, either Letters or Flourishes, by Command of Hand; I doubt not but you will embellish it in the most Masterly and Agreeable Manner; and you may depend on my best Endeavours, in the Engraving, to imitate the Beauties of your Original, I am

Sr,
Your most Obliged
humble Servt.

Novemr. 3
1739.

G. Bickham.



WISDOM.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantneſs and all her paths are peace.

Wisdom's an evenneſs of Mind and Soul,
A Steady Temper, which no Cares controul;
No Paſsions ruffle, no Desires inflame;
Still constant to itself, and still the same.

W: Kippax Scripsit.

Nº. XLIII. G.B. Sculp.

To
M^r. Geo. Bickham

Sir,

Pursuant to your request ye 3^d of Novemb^r last herewith I ſend an Original, the Form of an Invoice from Bourdeaux in France, and doubt not but You will, as promiſed, perform yor part with that Juſtice, that the Writing when ſeen by the judicious, will appear not to have Suffer'd by its being Engraved: It was wth this View that I have Chearfully designed so many Pages in yor Universal Penman, as knowing no other Graver could tranſmit my Endeavours to poſterity in so ſtrong a Light, as in your excelling hand: And if thro' the diſcharge of my public Buſineſs, I could not find Leiſure to Write you any thing for theſe last three months, yet reſt aſsured I will ſtudy all Occasions still to Aſsiſt you, and Contribute my Utmoſt to Compleat the Work. I am

Sir, Yo^r affectionate Friend, & Servt

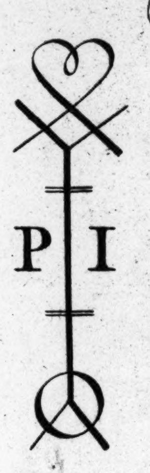
J. Champion

King's head Court
St Paul's Church yard
24 Jan^{ry} 1739.

Bourdeaux, Jan.y 25th 1739

Invoice of 20 Tons French Wines, Viz 10 Tons White,
6 Tons, Claret in Tierces.
4 Tons D.o ..... Hhds

Laden by me Walter Bingley, aboard the Augusta Jn.o Frederick Maſter, for Acco.t of Mons.r Philip Jullian Merch.t in Caen, & by Bills of Loading go qsd to M.r J.C. Merchant in London, or to his Aſsigns Viz.t



N.o 1 to 20.

Tons.	Hh.ds	Tier.		Crowns	Livres.	Sols.	den.
4	0	0	Langoon Wine of Jean Faros ...... at	29 is	348	–	–
3	0	0	Barsac D.o De La Motte	28	252	–	–
3	0	0	Priniac D.o Jaques Nicoleau	36	324	–	–
2	0	0	Claret in Hhds. D.o	30	180	–	–
2	0	0	D.o .... of Mess.rs Julien & le Soy.	27	162	–	–
2	2	0	d.o Tierces, Mons.r Mercier	27	202	10	–
2	2	1	D.o in Tierces, D. Gourdin	28	224	–	–
0	2	2	D.o Jean Le Jour & P.r Liblon ..	27	67	10	–
20	–	–			1760	–	–

Charges Viz.t

To Custom in the Fair and Out Liv.. 369 : – : –
Horsehire & Expences in buy.g at 15 Sols... 15 : – : –
Boatage and Stow.a each at 6 Livres.. 12 : – : –
Brokerage 30 Sols ℘ Ton .... 30 : – : –
The Ma.r 30 Sols, & Charter Party 2 ℘ T.o 32 : – : –
The Poor's Box 2 Sols ℘ Ton .... 2 : – : –

Livres 460 : – : –
To my Commission on 2220, a 2 ℘ C.t 44 : 8 : – 504 . 8 . –

The Whole Adventure .. 2264 . 8 . –

Errors Excepted

℘ W: Bingley

Champion scr.

A Bill of Lading.

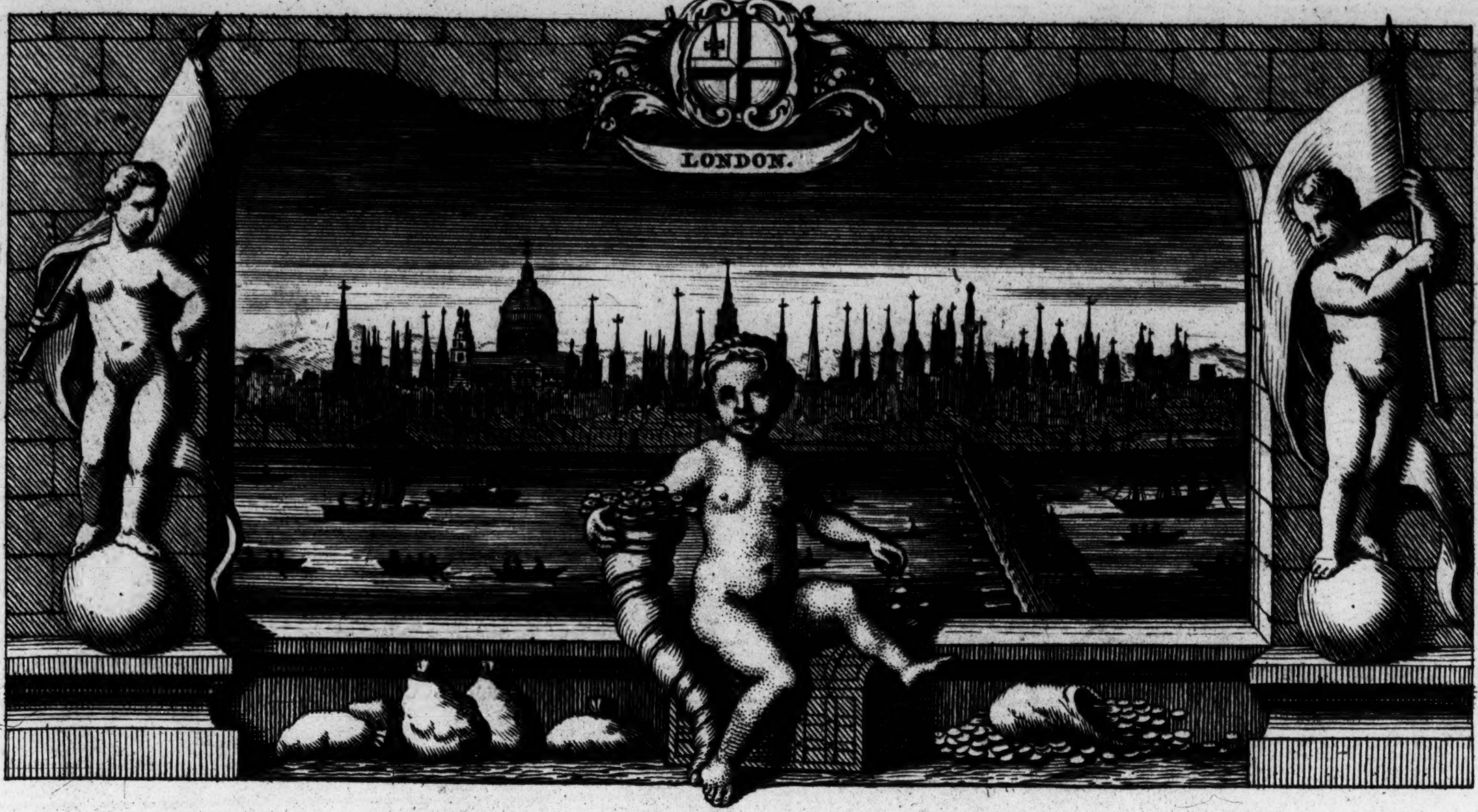
Shipp'd by the Grace of God, in good Order, and well-Condition'd, by Lumley & Soames, in and upon the good Ship call'd the Sea-Nymph, whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, John Parker, and now Riding at Anchor in the River of Oporto, and by God's Grace bound for London, to say Twenty Pipes of Red Oporto Wine, for Accot. & Risque of Mr. Andrew Dix, Mercht. in the said place; being Mark'd and Number'd as in ye Margin, and are to be Deliver'd in the like good Order, & Well Condition'd, at the aforesaid Port of London, (the Danger of the Seas only Excepted) unto the said Mr. Andren Dix or to his Aſsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods Thirty Shillings Sterl. ℘ Tun, wth. Primage & Avarage accustom'd; **In Witneſs** whereof the Master or Purser of the sd. Ship hath affirm'd to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which three Bills being accomplish'd the other two to stand Void: And ſo God send the good Ship to her desir'd Port in safety, Amen. Dated in

AD
20 pipes.

Oporto May 30th. 1739.

T. TREADWAY, Junr.

Scripſit.



TELEMACHUS
HIS
Deſcription of the City of Tyre;
Apply'd
To the City of London.

This great City seems to float upon the Waters, and to be Queen of all the Sea; the Merchants resort hither from all parts of the World, and its Inhabitants are the moſt famous Merchants in the Universe. When Men enter into this City, they cannot think it to be a place belonging to a particular People, but rather to be a City common to all Nations, and the Center of all Trade and Correſpondence.

THIS ancient City is for Trade compleat,
Her wealthy Merchants Eminently Great;
Her Thames ſupports unnumber'd Ships of Pride,
That float, with Plenty, down her ſilver Tide.

Champion Scrip.

No. XLIV.

G.Bickham Sculp.

Acco.t of Sales of 2765 Ells of Brown Ozenbrigs, 1112 Yards of Blue Hertfords, 2 Ps. of Black Cloth, qt. 39 Yds, 40 pair of Stockings, & 175 ells of Bag holland; recd. from on board the Success, Capt. Lorimar Master, from London, on Acco.t of Emanuel Potts, is

Dr.	£
To Portage of the Whole	£ 0. 17. 6 –
To Commission on Sales 5 ℘ Ct.	11. 12. $3\frac{1}{4}$
To Storage 2 1/2 ℘ Cent	5. 16. $1\frac{1}{2}$
	18. 05. $10\frac{3}{4}$
To Mr. E. Potts, for the Net Proceed	213. 19. $8\frac{3}{4}$
£	232. 05. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Cr.	£
By Sam. Land, sold him 2765 ells of Ozenbrigs, at 8d 1/2 ℘ Ell	£ 97. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$
By 1112 yds blue Linn. do. at 7d 1/2 ℘ yd	34. 15. –
By J. Kent, for 39 yds. of Cloth a 15s	29. 5. –
By J. Scot, sold 40 pr. Hose, at 7s/10d ea	15. 13. 4.
By do. For 175 ells Bag Holld. a 6s. 3d	54. 13. 9.
£	232. 05. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Port Royal in Jamaica
May 5th 1740.

Errors excepted – P. Lens.

Champion Scr.

ON

Merchants Accompts.

Merchants Accompts or the *Italian* method of *Book-keeping* by double Entry, as now practis'd by Merchants, may truly be allow'd to comprehend all Excellencies in Accounting: For as the Judicious Author of the *Gentleman Accomptant*, Observes: All other methods which particular Persons have occasionally instituted for their own private Concerns are found in this; and all those methods whatsoever they are, were, or may be invented for the use of any Acco^{ts}. are parts of, & as it were taken out of the Debitor, & Creditor; and so much as they want of that, however in private concerns serviceable enough, just so much they want of desireable perfection.

Nathaniel Dove.

Scrip^{t}.

Dr. — Mr. Simeon Young's Accot. Currt. Cr.

1740.		Liv. Sol. den.	1740.		Liv. Sol. den.
March 31	To Cost & Charges of 10 Ps. Brandy ꝑ the James	1290. 6. 5	Mar. 31	By my Bill on him in Favour of Mr. Francis Amots, of 315 Cr. 12 Sol.	945. 12. –
Apl. 7	To do. of 20 Ps. Prunes & ½ Tun Wine ꝑ the Jane	732. 5. –	May 15	By his Remittance at 10 days sight, of 266 Cr. on Messrs. Power & Jean Laroon	798. –. –
	To my Bill of 72 Cr. 5 Sol. remitted him on Mr. Jonathan Robinson	216. 5. –	19	By his Remittance at 8 days Sight, of 182 Cr. on Mr. James Sims of Rochel	546. –. –
June 16	To Postage of Letters to this Day	1. 15. –			
	To Ballance transferr'd to yr. Credit in new Accot.	49. –. 7			
		2289. 12. –			2289. 12. –

Bourdeaux, June 20th. 1740.

Errors excepted.

Leond. Barjeau.

E. Auſtin Scrip.

Letters
ON
Several Occasions:

EXTRACTED

From ſome Original Curious Specimens
of Epistolary Writing, in Proſe and Verse,

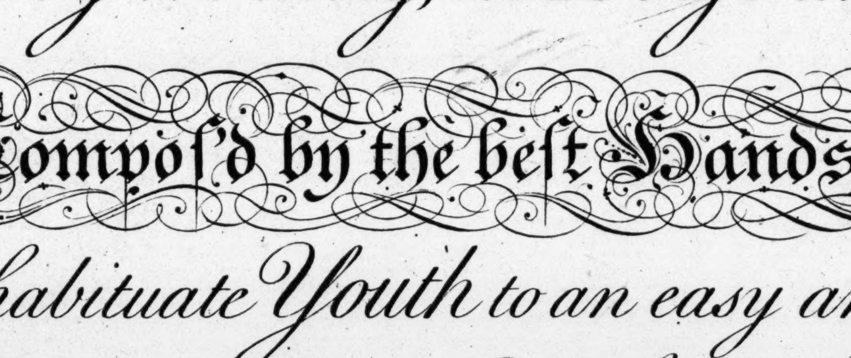
Compoſ'd by the beſt Hands,

In order to habituate Youth to an easy and elegant
Expression, as well as a Graceful Manner of
Writing, and Striking by Command of Hand.

Written,

With the friendly Aſsistance of several of the moſt Eminent Maſters,
And Engrav'd by G. Bickham *Sen.r*

Cadmus did first the wond'rous Art devise — Of Painting Words, and Speaking to the Eyes.



N.º XLV.

G. Bickham Fecit.

London, Printed for Rob.t Sayer, Map & Printseller, at N.º 53 in Fleet Street.

An Extract,
From a Poem in Praise of
Epiſtolary Writing.
By way of
Introduction.

Bleſt be the Man! his Memory at leaſt,
Who found the Art, thus to unfold his Breaſt;
And taught ſucceeding Times an easy way
Their Secret Thoughts by **Letters** to convey;
To baffle Absence, and Secure Delight,
Which, 'till that Time, was limited to Sight.
The parting Farewel Spoke, the last Adieu,
The leſs'ning Distance paſt, then loſs of View;
The Friend was gone, wch some kind Moments gave,
And Absence Separated, like the Grave.
When for a Wife the youthful Patriarch Sent,
The Camels, Jewels, and the Steward went,
And wealthy Equipage, tho' grave and Slow,
But not a Line, that might the Lover Show.
*The Ring and Bracelets woo'd her Hands & Arms;
But had she known of melting Words, the Charms
That under Secret Seals in Ambush lie,
To catch the Soul, when drawn into the Eye;
The fair **Aſsyrian** had not took his Guide,
Nor her ſoft Heart in Chains of Pearl been ty'd.

Compoſ'd by a Lady.

* *Gen.* Chap. 24. Ver. 53.

Nathaniel Dove ſcr.

George Bickham
Sculp.

A Letter from a Nobleman, TO A SCHOOL-MASTER.

May 10.th 1740.

Sir,

Hearing of Your Great Abilities, and having a Boy of Genius, and other Good Dispositions, on whom I am willing to bestow a Liberal Education; I would to that End commit him to Your Care and Discipline. I am very desirous he may at last appear Such as shall reflect Honour on the Memory of his Friends and Benefactors, which, under Your Tuition, I trust he will do. Your best Endeavours however in his Behalf shall not fail of a Suitable Esteem and Recompence, from

S.r

Yours,
&c.

E. Auſtin ſcrip.

An Answer to the Foregoing Letter.

Most Noble Lord,

For the Honour you intend me and the Confidence you place in me, by committing to my Care so promising and fine a Youth, Your Lordship has my most humble thanks; Your Generosity, My Lord, is too well known to the World, for any Man to question your Gratitude, especially my Self who have tasted so largely of your Beneficence. So that you may rest aſsured, if he is as ready and willing to learn as I am to teach, he will in due time answer all your Expectations, and it will be the utmoſt Satisfaction to me to have served so Noble a Patron.

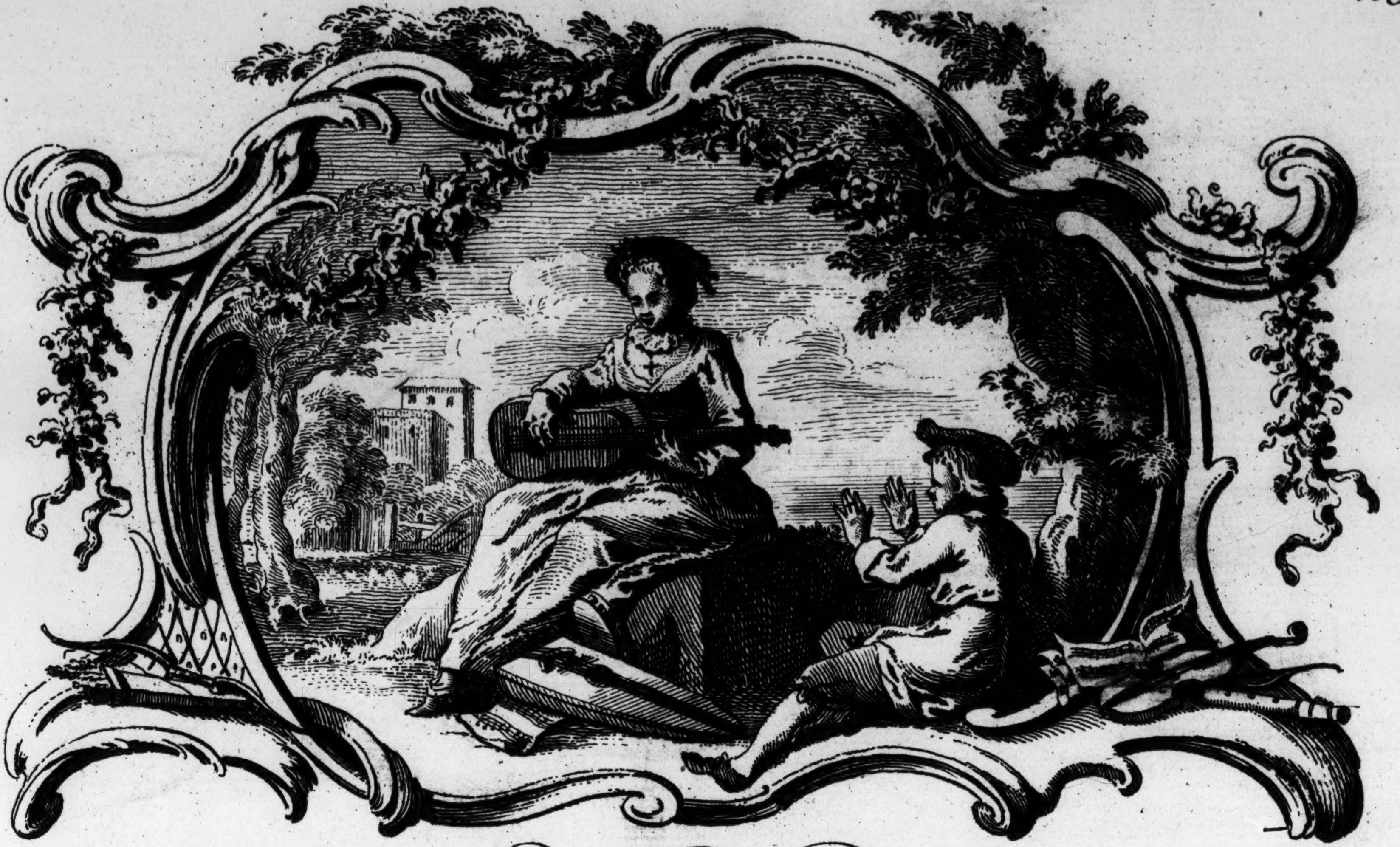
I am

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obliged
and most Obedient
Humble Servant
&c

May 13th
1740.

Written by N. Dove, master of the Academy in Hoxton.



An Epistle
To the Countess of EXETER,
Playing on the Lute.

What Charms you have, from w.^{t} high Race you ſprung,
Have been the pleaſing ſubjects of my Song:
Unskill'd & young, yet something ſtill I writ,
Of Candish Beauty join'd to Cecil's Wit:
But when you pleaſe to ſhow the lab'ring Muſe,
What greater Theme your Muſick can produce,
My babling Praiſes I repeat no more;
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and Adore.
The Persians thus, firſt gazing on the Sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it ſhone,
But, as his Pow'r was known, their Thoughts were rais'd,
And ſoon they Worſhip'd; what at firſt they prais'd.
Eliza's Glory lives in Spencer's Song;
And Cowley's Verſe keeps Fair Orinda young:
That as in Birth, in Beauty You Excel,
The Muſe might dictate, and the Poet tell:
Your Art no other Art can ſpeak; and You,
To ſhow how well you play, must play anew.
Your Muſick's pow'r your Muſick muſt diſcloſe;
For what light is, 'tis only Light that ſhows.

Champion Scripſit.

Nº. XLVI.

G.B. ſculp.

To The School-Masters of Great-Britain. &c

Gentlemen,

I take this Opportunity of recommending to you, One very material Branch of Education, which has hitherto been too much neglected: A particular which is of use in every Station of Life, and which methinks every Master should teach his Scholars, I mean the writing of Familiar Letters. To this end, instead of some other things, there might be a punctual Correspondence establish'd between two Boys, who might act in any imaginary Parts of Buſineſs, or be allowed ſometimes to give a range to their own Fancies, and communicate to each other whatever Trifles they thought fit, provided neither of them ever fail'd at the appointed time to answer his Correspondent's Letter.

I believe I may venture to affirm, that the generality of Boys would find themselves as much advantaged by this Custom (when they come to be Men), as by any other that can poſsibly be propos'd: But this I Submit to your Superior Judgments, and am,

Gentlemen

Yours &c.

Dove ſcripsit

To a worthy Patriot

Sʳ May 29ᵗʰ. 1740

Zeal for the publick Good is the Characteristick of a Man of Honour, & a Gentleman; & must take place of Pleasures, Profits, and all other private Gratifications; whoever wants this Motive, is an open Enemy, or an inglorious Neuter to mankind, in proportion to the misapplied Advantages with which Nature & Fortune have blessed him: But You have a Soul animated with nobler Views, & know that the Distinction of Wealth & plenteous Circumstances, is a tax upon an Honest Mind, to endeavour, as much as the Occurrences of Life will give him leave, to guard yᵉ Properties of others, and be vigilant for the Good of his Fellow Subjects,

I am,
Sir, Yoʳ most Obliged
humb. Servᵗ

The Guardian

Champion
Scripsit.

A
Letter from a Servant in London,
To his Maſter in the Country

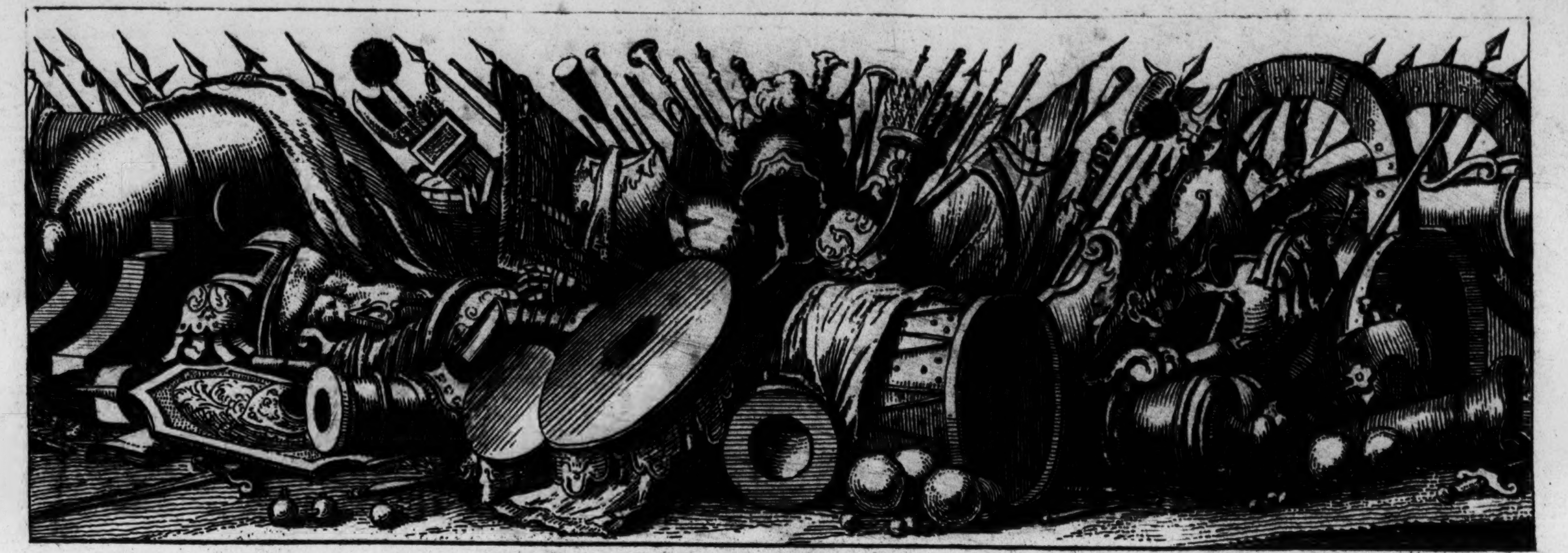
S.r

As I find You are detain'd longer in the Country than You expected, I thought it my Duty to acquaint You that we are all well at Home, and to aſsure You, that Your Buſineſs ſhall be carried on with the ſame Care and Fidelity as if You were personally present. We all wish for Your Return, as ſoon as Your Affairs will permit; and, it is with pleasure, that I take this Opportunity of Subſcribing my Self.

Cheapside
24 June 1740.

S.r
Y.or Faithful Servant
Sam. Trusty

E. AUSTIN SCRIPSIT.



TO THE KING.

Sir,

Your Majesty commands a people capable of every thing. Not more fit to shine in arms, or maintain an extended commerce; than to succeed in the stiller pursuits of philosophy and literature. And it will be Your Majesty's glory not to let any of their talents lie unemploy'd. If Your Majesty gives the word, while some of them are busied in avenging Your cause by humbling some turbulent monarch; some in extending your dominions by new settlements, and some in increasing your peoples wealth by new trades: others will be employ'd in enlarging our knowledge by new discoveries in nature, or new contrivances of art; others in refining our language, others in improving our morals; and others in recording the glories of Your reign in immortal song.

I am, with all sincerity and devotion,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most dutiful,
Subject and Servant,

June 30th 1740.

Britannicus.

Written by William Kippax in Great Ruſsel Street, Bloomſbury.

Nº. XLVII.

G.Bickham ſculp.

A Young Gentleman's Letter, to his Father.

Hon^{d}. Sir, June 27th. 1740.

This is the ſixth Letter I have ſent you by divers Ships, ſince Michaelmas last; which are I hope, all come ſafe to hand. I have nothing new or particular to communicate; only beg you would conceive ſo favourable an opinion of me, as to believe I proſecute my Studies with the utmost application; well knowing, that will prove the best recommendation to your favour at present, and most real Service to my ſelf in time to come. All our Friends here present their kind love to you, and that you may continue in health and happineſs, is the constant prayer of

S^{r}

Your most dutiful ſon.

Edw. Dawſon, ſcrip.

To a Gentleman of Learning, and Virtue.

SIR, July 4th. 1740

The greateſt Honour of Human Life is to live well with Men of Merit; and I ſhall always eſteem it a peculiar Happineſs to be reckon'd amongst the Number of y^{r}. Friends. The Converſation of a Gentleman, that has a refined Taſte of Letters, & a diſpoſition in which thoſe Letters found nothing to Correct but very much to Exert, is a good Fortune too uncommon to be enjoyed in Silence: In others, the greateſt Buſiness of Learning is to weed the ſoil; in You, it had nothing else to do, but to bring forth Fruit: Affability, Complacency, and Generoſity of Heart, which are natural to You, wanted Nothing from Literature; but to refine and direct the Application of them, I am

Dear ſir,

Your Friend, and

Admirer, &c.

Written by J. CHAMPION, of S^{t}. Paul's Church-yard, London.

N.º [illegible]

TO
A Young Gentleman,
Who has lately loſt a worthy Father.

Dear Sir,

The virtuous Principles you had from that excellent Man whom you have Lost, have wrought in you as they ought, to make a Youth of Three and Twenty incapable of Comfort upon coming into Possession of a great Fortune. I doubt not but you will honour his Memory by a modest Enjoyment of his Estate, and ſcorn to triumph over his Grave, by employing in Riot, Exceſs, and Debauchery, what he purchased with So much Industry, Prudence, and Wisdom. This is the true Way to ſhew the Sense you have of your Loss, and to take away the Diſtreſs of others upon the Occasion. You cannot recal your Father by your Grief, but you may revive him to his Friends by your Conduct.

Thy Father's Merit ſets thee up to View,
And plants thee in the faireſt point of Light,
To make thy Virtues, or thy Faults conſpicuous.

Dove *Scrip.*

TO

Mylo Freeman Esqr.

Falſe Greatneſs.

Mylo, Forbear to call him blest
That only boasts a Large Estate,
Should all the Treaſures of the West
Meet, & conspire to make him Great.
Let a broad Stream with golden Sands
Shining thro' all his Meadows roll,
He's but a Wretch, with all his Lands,
That always wears a narrow Soul.

And mingled still with Wealth & State,
His dazzled Mind can never know
His true Dimensions & his Weight
Are far inferior to their Show.
Were I so tall to reach the Pole
Or grasp the Ocean with my Span,
I must be meaſur'd by my Soul:
The Mind's the Standard of the Man.

Champion **Scripſit.**

N°. XLVIII. *Bickham Sculpſit* MDCCXL.

To
M^{r}. Nathaniel Dove
Master of the Academy
In Hoxton.

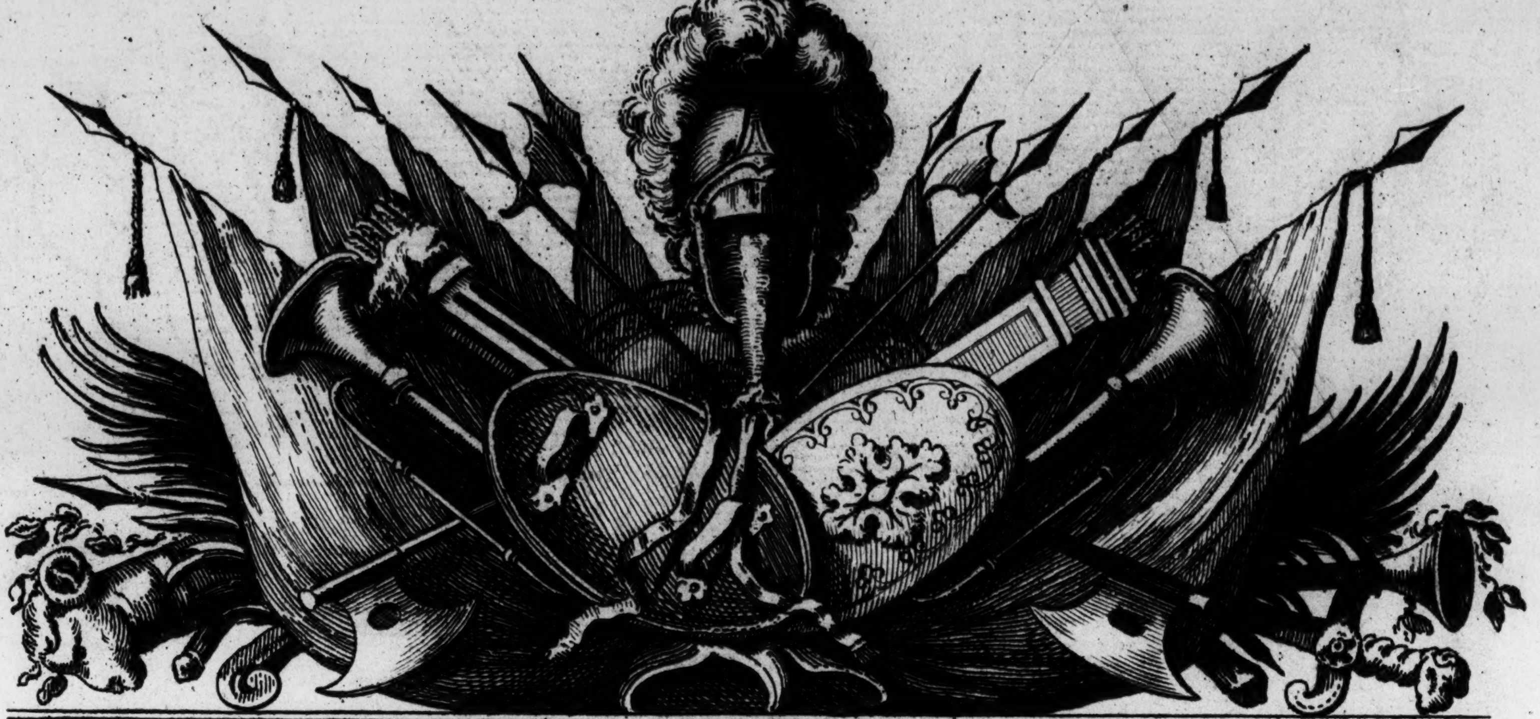
Sir, Aug.st 30. 1740.

The great Improvement you have made in the Art of Writing is a plain Proof of an uncommon Genius; and that Modesty which attends your Merit, has justly gain'd you the Esteem of the Ablest Penmen.

As you have been pleas'd to favour Me with ſeveral Pieces for the Service of my Universal Penman, I think it incumbent on me to pay you my grateful Acknowledgments for your friendly Aſsistance.

However, I must ſtill desire You to write a Piece or Two more for me in Your legible, free, and expeditious Manner, which, I doubt not, will anſwer the Expectations of the moſt Curious: And the ſooner you Oblige me in this Particular, the more acceptable it will be to

Sir, Your moſt Obliged
humble Servant
G Bickham.



Portius to Sempronius.

Well dost thou ſeem to check my Lingring here
On this important Hour ---- I'll strait away,
And while the Fathers of the Senate meet
In cloſe Debate to weigh th' Events of War,
I'll animate the Soldier's drooping Courage,
With Love of Freedom, & Contempt of Life:
I'll thunder in their Ears their Country's Cauſe,
And try to rouſe up all that's Roman *in 'em.*
'Tis not in Mortals to Command Succeſs,
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deſerve it.

Cato, Se.II.

Humbly Inſcrib'd,

To all true Lovers of the British Conſtitution.

Engrav'd by Geo. Bickham, *Senr.*
1740.

A
Kinſman to his Uncle.

Dear Uncle,

As I did the best I could I entertained great hopes that my first performance, would have met with a kind reception at your hands; but now, having not heard from You ever ſince, I am afraid You did not think it worthy of an Answr..

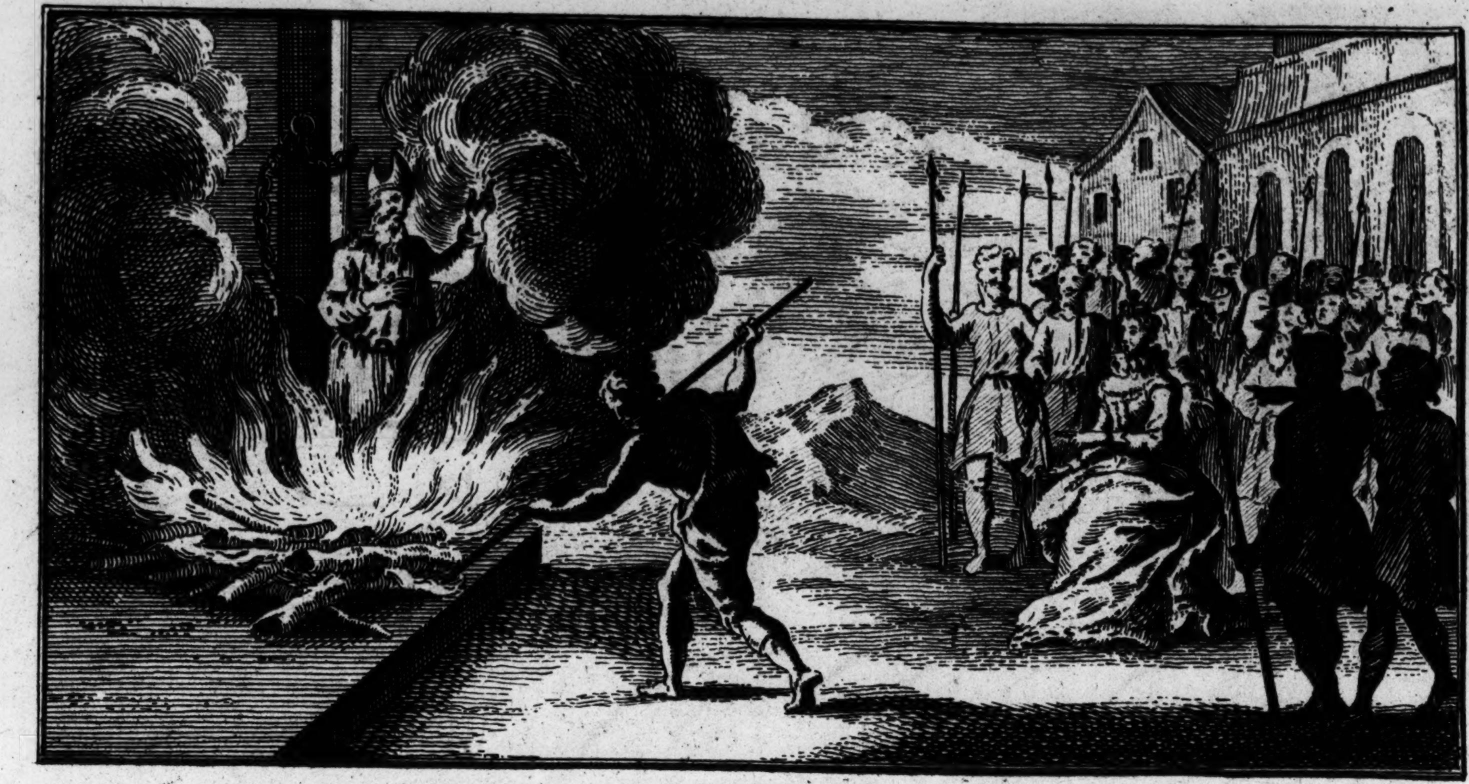
However that be, Duty & Affection bid me not deſist but send You this ſecond Specimen of my poor Ability & Improvemt. which if you pleaſe to let me understand, You take in good part, I shall Esteem it Sufficient Encouragement to my future Progreſs, who am

Good Sir,
Your most Obedient,
Loving Kinsman
P. Lombard.

Brompton in Kent,
June 19th. 1740.

John Holden, Scr.

To the Worthy Mr. Joſeph Champion, of London, this Plate is humbly Inſcrib'd,
by J.H.



THE
Ill Effects of Tyranny.

Besides Poverty and Want, there are other Reasons that debase the Minds of Men, who live under Tyranny, though I look on this as the Principal. It is odd to consider the Connection between Despotic Government and Barbarity, & how yᵉ making of one Person more than Man, makes yᵉ rest leſs.

Too long this Queen imperiouſly thus Sway'd,
By no ſet Laws, but by her Will obey'd.
Her fearful Slaves, to full Obedience grown,
Admire her Strength, & dare not uſe their own.

If there be but one Body of Legislators, it is no better than a Tyranny; if there are only two, there will want a casting Voice, and one of them must at length be ſwallow'd up by Disputes and Contentions: Four would have the ſame Inconvenience as Two, and a greater Number would cause too much Confusion: Therefore a mixt Government consisting of three Branches, yᵉ Regal, yᵉ Noble, & the Popular, is the best.

Bickham Sculpsit.

No. XLIX. **MDCCXL.**

To the King's most Excell^t. Majesty;

The humble Petition of A. B. Gent

Sheweth,

That your Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint your Petitioner to be Sheriff of the County of K.... wherein he would most readily, and faithfully serve your Majesty according to his bounden duty, but that his abode is very remote from the said County, and his Estate too small to support the charge of the said Office.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays your Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint ſome more fit & able person to the said Office

And your Petitioner (as in duty bound) ſhall ever Pray, &c.

Design'd, & Written by J. Champion, in the Year 1740.

G. Bickham Sculpsit.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſsioners of the Admiralty.

The humble Petition of George Froy.

Sheweth,

That Your Petitioner hath Served in his Majesty's Royal Navy seven Years in quality of Able Seaman, and five Years as Gunners Mate on Board his Majesty's Ships the Cumberland and Dartmouth Capt. Brown Commander.

That He paſsed Examination for a Gunner November 12. 1739. & humbly refers Your Lordships to the Certificates hereunto annexed.

Your Petitioner humbly Prays Your Lordships to Appoint him Gunner of the Britannia Sloop, Sr. John Saunderſon Commander.

And as in duty bound shall ever Pray, &c.

Dove, ſcr.

These are to Certifie whom it may Concern that the bearer hereof George Froy Served five Years in Quality of Gunners Mate on Board his Majesty's Ships the Cumberland & Dartmouth both under my Command, during which time he behaved Soberly Diligently and Obedient to Command, And I recommend him as deserving Encouragement. Given under my hand on Board his Majesty's Ship the Cumberland this 12 day of October, 1739.

J Brown

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

We whose Names are hereunder Written Gunners, in his Majesty's Royal Navy, do hereby Certifie that George Froy Performed the Several Heads of Examination appointed by Your Lordships to Qualify him for a Gunner on the 12 of November, 1739. And we do believe him capable to Serve as Gunner on Board any of his Majesty's fourth Rate Ships. Given under our hands on Board the Namure this 14 day of November, 1739.

I. Longman	Gunner of the	Namure.
W. Salter		Cornwall.
J. Thomas		Grafton.
Geo. Hind		Cumberland.

Dove scr.

Freedom.

Sweet are the Jess'min's breathing Flow'rs,
Sweet the soft falling Vernal Show'rs;
Sweet is the Gloom the Grove affords,
And Sweet the Notes of Warbling Birds;
But not the Groves, nor Rains, nor Flow'rs,
Nor all the Feather'd Songsters Pow'rs,
Can ever Sweet, or Pleasing be,
O, lovely Freedom! without Thee.

Emanuel Auſtin Scripſit 1740.

Nº. L. G.B. ſculp.

To the Right Honourable the

Lord-Mayor, and Court of Aldermen,

Of the City of London.

A B C D E F G H I.

To the Honble the Sub-Governor,
Deputy-Governor, and Directors of
the South-Sea Company.

J K L M N O P Q R

To the Honourable the
Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors
Of the Bank of England.

S T V U W X Y Z Z.

Invented, & Written by Joseph Champion

Master of the Boarding-School, in

King's-Head-Court, St Paul's Church-Yard.

To the Practitioners in the Law.

Gentlemen,

Since the Affairs which are daily carried on in our Courts of Judicature are, doubtless, of as great Importance as those tranſacted in the Way of Trade; and, there being several Ingenious Gentlemen of your Profeſsion, who are very deſirous of seeing some select Pages entirely appropriated to the Law-Hands: I therefore, at M^{r}. Bickham's Requeſt, have writ ſome such Pieces for the Univerſal Penman; and, preſent this as a Specimen of the Secretary, or Law Running hand, adapted to the uſe of the Practising-Clerk, with the following Specimens annex'd; all which are submitted to your superior Judgments, by

Gentlemen;

Your humble Servt.

J. Champion

Carter-Lane, near Doctor's
Commons, London, 1740

Merit.

A Man who entertains an high Opinion of himself is naturally ungrateful: He has too great an Esteem of his own Merit to be thankful for any Favours received. annn

---

Tho' **Square-Text** once Triumphantly did Stand,
And boldly usher'd in th' **Engrossing-Hand**;
Tho' wanting *Merit* now, did Shine of Old,
In **This Indenture**, and to **Have** and **Hold**.

Mere Bashfulness, without Merit, is Awkward; and Merit, without Modesty, insolent: But Modest Merit has a double Claim to Acceptance, and generally meets with as many Patrons as Beholders. ama

---

pennis scripsit Josephus Champion A. C. mdccxl.

ON
LIBERTY:

Written in 1707,

By the late DUKE of *Devonſhire*.

O despicable State of all that groan
Under a blind Dependency on One!
How far inferior to the Herds that range,
With Native Freedom o'er the Woods & Plains!
With them no Fallacies of Schools prevail,
Nor of a Right Divine the nauseous Tale,
Can give to one among themselves the Pow'r,
Without Controul his Fellows to devour.
To reasoning Human Kind alone belong,
The Arts to hurt themſelves by reas'ning wrong.
How'e're the foolish Notion first began,
Of trusting **Absolute** *to lawleſs Man;*
How'e're a Tyrant may by Force ſubſist;
For who would be a Slave that can reſist?
Thoſe ſet the Caſuist ſafest on the Throne,
Who make the People's Interest their own.
And chusing rather to be lov'd than fear'd,
Are Kings of Men, not of a ſervile Herd.
O ***Liberty****, too late desir'd, when loſt,*
Like health, when wanted, thou art valu'd moſt!

Bickham, ſcrip.

No. LI.

J.B. ſculp.

THE
Oriental Languages.

INTRODUCTION.

The Hebrew is the most antient Language in the World, at least that is known to the Europeans: The square Hebrew Character is originally the Chaldee Character, which the Jews aſsumed during the Babylonish Captivity. As particular Companies of Men became Inhabitants of different parts of the World, and had different Languages, so they invented various Characters: The Greeks and Romans have herein been most famous, and their Characters are chiefly us'd in Europe; but the Oriental Nations have their own peculiar manner of Writing;— several Specimens of which, may be seen in the following Page.—

Emanuel Auſtin Scripſit.

George Bickham Sculpsit,
1741.

VARIOUS
Texts of Scripture, with Alphabets.

HEBREW.

אֲבָרְכָה אֶת־יְהוָה בְּכָל עֵת תָּמִיד
תְּהִלָּתוֹ בְּפִי׃ בַּיהוָה תִּתְהַלֵּל נַפְשִׁי
יִשְׁמְעוּ עֲנָוִים וְיִשְׂמָחוּ׃ גַּדְּלוּ לַיהוָה אִתִּי
וּנְרוֹמְמָה שְׁמוֹ יַחְדָּו׃

א.ב.ג.ד.ה.ו.ז.ח.ט.י.כ.
ל.מ.נ.ס.ע.פ.צ.ק.ר.ש.ת.

SAMARITAN.

ࠉࠓࠀࠅ·ࠀࠕ·ࠉࠄࠅࠄ·ࠒࠃࠔࠉࠅ·ࠊࠉ·ࠀࠉࠍ·ࠌࠇࠎࠅࠓ·
ࠋࠉࠓࠀࠉࠅ∴ ࠊࠐࠉࠓࠉࠌ·ࠓࠔࠅ·ࠅࠓࠏࠁࠅ·ࠅࠃࠓࠔࠉ
ࠉࠄࠅࠄ·ࠋࠀ·ࠉࠇࠎࠓࠅ·ࠊࠋ·ࠈࠅࠁ: ࠋࠊࠅ·ࠁࠍࠉࠌ·
ࠔࠌࠏࠅ ࠋࠉ·ࠉࠓࠀࠕ·ࠉࠄࠅࠄ·ࠀࠋࠌࠃࠊࠌ∴

ࠀ.ࠁ.ࠂ.ࠃ.ࠄ.ࠅ.ࠆ.ࠇ.ࠈ.ࠉ.ࠊ.ࠋ.ࠌ.
ࠍ.ࠎ.ࠏ.ࠐ.ࠑ.ࠒ.ࠓ.ࠔ.ࠕ.

ARABICK.

السلام لك يا مريم الممتلية من النعمة الرب
معك مباركة انت في النساء ومباركة
ثمرة بطنك يسوع *

ا، ب، ت، ث، ج، ح، خ، د، ذ، ر، ز، س
ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ع، غ، ف، ق، ك،
ل، م، ن، و، ه، لا، ي

RABINICAL.

הביטו אליו ונהרו ופניהם אל יחפרו׃
זה עני קרא ויהוה שמע ומכל צרותיו הושיעו׃
חנה מלאך יהוה סביב ליראיו ויחלצם׃
טעמו וראו כי טוב יהוה אשרי הגבר יחסה בו׃

א.ב.ג.ד.ה.ו.ז.ח.ט.י.כ.ל.מ.נ.ס.
ע.פ.צ.ק.ר.ש.ת.

SYRIACK.

ܛܘܒܘܗܝ ܠܓܒܪܐ ܕܒܐܘܪܚܐ ܕܚܛܝܐ ܠܐ
ܗܠܟ: ܘܒܡܠܟܐ ܕܪܫܝܥܐ ܠܐ ܩܡ. ܘܒ
ܡܘܬܒܐ ܕܡܡܝܩܢܐ ܠܐ ܝܬܒ ܀

ܐ ܐ. ܒ. ܓ. ܕ. ܗ. ܘ. ܙ. ܚ. ܛ.
ܝ. ܟ. ܠ. ܡ. ܢ. ܣ. ܥ. ܦ. ܨ. ܩ.
ܪ. ܫ. ܬ.

ARMENIAN.

Հայր մեր որ յերկինս ես սուրբ
եղիցի անուն քո. եկեսցէ արքայու-
թիւն քո, եղիցին կամք քո որպէս
յերկինս եւ յերկրի.

ա.բ.գ.դ.ե.զ.է.ը.թ.ժ.ի.լ.խ.ծ.
կ.հ.ձ.ղ.ճ.մ.յ.ն.շ.ո.չ.պ.ջ.ռ.
ս.վ.տ.ր.ց.ւ.փ.ք.և.օ.

Bickham Sculpsit.

GREEK.

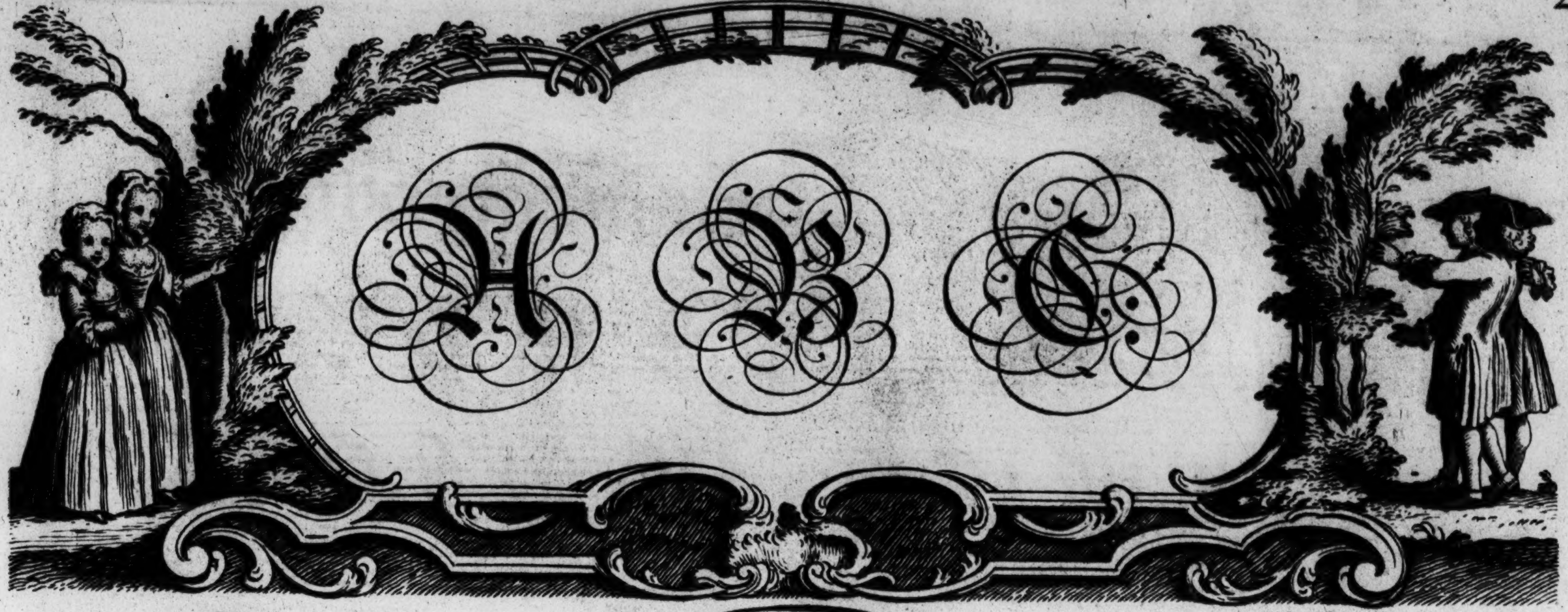
Ἔστι πιστεύειν τὸν κόσμον εἶναι φθαρτὸν, ὅτι καὶ γέγονε μετὰ δὲ τὴν φθορὰν, εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν πάλιν μεταποιούμενον. οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν παρὰ Θεοῦ γεγονότων εἰς τὸ μὴ ὂν χωρήσει, κἂν τὸ τῆς ἁμαρτίας παράπτωμα, ἅμα ἡμῖν, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν κτίσιν τῇ διαλύσει συγκατεδίκασεν.

α α· β ϐ· γ γ γ· δ δ δ· ε ε ε· ζ ζ· η η η· θ ϑ θ ϑ· ι ι· κ κ· λ·
μ· ν· ξ· ο ο· ϖ π· ρ ρ ϱ· σ σ ς σ· τ τ τ· υ υ· φ φ φ· χ· ψ· ω

Α· Β· Γ· Δ· Ε· Ζ· Η· Θ· Ι· Κ· Λ· Μ· Ν· Ξ· Ο·
Π· Ρ· Σ· Τ· Υ· Φ· Χ· Ψ· Ω· Ω·

Τῷ δὲ αὖ πονοῦντι καὶ θεὸς συλλαμβάνει

G. Bickham Sculpsit.



OR,

Alphabets,

In all the usual Hands now Practis'd, &c.

Engrav'd by G. Bickham, Senr.

The Alphabet is the whole Order of the Letters in any Language from Alpha and Beta, the two first Letters in the Greek Tongue. The English Alphabet contains twenty six Letters, but others differ in their Number and Form, and vary in their Placing and Writing. The Hebrews write from the Right hand to the Left; Others from Left to Right, and back again from Right to Left; The Chinese from Top to Bottom, and from Right to Left; but the Europeans, and most Others, write from Left to Right, without Retrogreſsion to the Left. All our English Alphabets are exhibited in the two next Pages.

If you would write both Legible and Fair,
Copy theſe Alphabets with all your Care.

N°. LII. *G. Bickham Fecit.* MLCCXLI.

London, Printed for Robt. Sayer, *Map & Printseller, at N°. 53 in Fleet Street.*

German Text.

Aabcdeffghijklmnopqrsſtuvwxyzz.

A B C D E F G H I K L M

N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

Round Text.

Aabbcdefſffghhhiijkkkllllmn

oppqqrzsſſstttuvvnxyyyyz

Square Text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M,

abcdefffghijklmnopqrzsſtuvwxyz

N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z ʒ

Round Hand.

abbcddefoghhiijkkllllmnnoppqrsſstuvwxyz.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M M M

N N O P Q R S T U V W X X Y Y Z.

Engrossing.

Aa. Bb. Cc. Dd. Ee. Ff. Gg. Hh. Ii. Jij. Kk. Ll. Mm. Nn. Oo.

Pp. Qq. Rr. Sſs. Tt. Uu. Vv. Ww. Xx. Yy. Zzz.

Secretary.

Aaambmcmdmemfmgmhimijmkmlmnompmqmrſsmtmuvwxmyzz.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

Joseph Champion scr.

London, Printed for Robᵗ. Sayer, *Map & Printseller, at Nº. 53 in Fleet Street.*

Old English Print.

Aabcdefghijklmnopqꝛrſsſttuvwxyz.&c.
A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P
Q R S T U W X Y Z Z.J.C.

Italick Print.

Aabcdefghijklmnopqrſstuvwwxyz.æœ.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
R S T U V W X Y Y Z Æ.

Roman Print.

Aabcdefghijklmnopqrſstuvwxyz.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z.

Italian Hand.

aabbccddeeffffoghhyjkkllmmnoppqrsſsttuvwxyzz.
A B C D E F G H I J K L L M M N
N O P Q R S T U V W W X X Y Z Z.

Court Hand.

ſaabbccddeeffffgghhiijkkllmmnooppqqrrſsttuvwxyyz.

The Chancery

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ffff Gg Hh Iij Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Sſs Tt Vuv Ww Xx Yy Zz &c.

Champion Scrip.

Obſervations,

FOR

Ingenious Penmen;

BY

Mr. Hart.

'Tis hard a Sprightly Fancy to Command,
And give a Respit to the lab'ring Hand.
In vain we Strive each trivial Fault to hide,
That ſhows but little Judgment, and more Pride.
Like some Nice Prude, offensive to the Sight,
Exactneſs gives, at best, a Cold Delight.
Each painful Stroke disgusts the lovely Mind;
For Art is lost, when Over-much refin'd.
To Err is Mortal; do whate'er we can,
Some faulty Trifles will confeſs the Man.
Wisest are they who each mad Whim repreſs,
And Shun Groſs Errours, by committing Leſs.

Non omnia poſſumus omnes. Virg.

G. Bickham Sculpsit.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM